The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7105. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

PREPARING TO REDUCE THE EXPENSES.

MR. BRISTOW OVERHAULING THE TREASURY FORCE—MR. BASS DECLINES THE ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon gave notice to the different heads of bureaus in the Treasury Department to have prepared, and personally present to him, lists giving the names of the clerks and employes in their respective offices, the States whence appointed, date of original entry into the department, and an estimate of the efficiency of each individual. This is undoubtedly looking to the reduction of force which must necessarily be made on the 1st proximo, and the Secretary is certainly to be commended for his prompt action in endeavoring to retain the most meritorious of the clerks, and to cut off those whose services are of the least value. The number of reductions in the Treasury Department under the appropriation bills will reach about 100. The Secretary has made a decision that the appropriation bills must be strictly administered, and that no more than the precise number of clerks of each grade provided for must be retained.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Bass has formally declined to accept the position of Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department. The position is a very important one, especially at this time, but the compensation fixed by law is not sufficient to induce any man of such character and ability as the place demands to break up a settled business to accept it. Hence the frequency with which it has been filled by broken-down politicians, or men of very moderate ability. Many Congressmen are now willing to raise the salary to $6,000 at the first opportunity.

The number of bills which finally passed both branches of Congress and became laws were 131 which originated in the Senate, and 426 which originated in the House.

THE FALL CANVASS.

The Congressional Republican Committee have actively begun organizing the Fall canvass, and will soon issue an address to the country.

D. G. Lobdell, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, was to-day assigned as Supervising Special Agent in place of C. D. Madge, Esq., who, it is understood, will be detailed for other duty.

THE EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS.

The struggle between the military engineers and the civilian explorers has ended for this session in establishing more firmly than before the enterprises of the latter. After the appropriation bills were nearly passed, an attempt by the engineers to drive Major Powell away from the Colorado plateaus, and Prof. Hayden from his field in Colorado, to other territory north of the railroads, was defeated by an amendment to the appropriation, which continues them in their respective fields. The various parties are rapidly preparing for the Summer expeditions.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC CONTRACT AND FINANCE COMPANY.

No action was taken by the House on the proposition to order an investigation into the affairs of the "Contract and Finance Company" of the Central Pacific Railroad. A majority of the committee had agreed to a report adverse to the investigation, but failed to present it to the House. This, under Parliamentary law, debarred the minority from presenting their contemplated report in favor of an investigation, as recommended by the Credit Mobilier Committee of the last Congress. There is little doubt that the House would have sustained the minority, which probably accounts for the failure to present the majority report for action.

THE HAMPTON SOLDIERS' HOME—WHITE AND COLORED VETERANS ON FRIENDLY TERMS.

It is stated in the report on the National Home for Disabled United States Soldiers that a branch was established at Hampton, Va., for the benefit of colored soldiers, but owing to the ameliorating climate and the healthful effects of the sea air of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries the board have found a large number of soldiers not colored seeking for admission to the Hampton Home. As yet the board have not been informed of the slightest jar or misunderstanding between the two races.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. E. R. Calhoun, on his arrival at San Francisco, is ordered to proceed to Panama and assume command of the Richmond, relieving Commander Gherardi, who is ordered home. Lieut. Commander B. F. Day is ordered to the receiving-ship New-Hampshire. Lieut. John C. Kennett is ordered to the Brooklyn. Lieut. Commander S. R. Watson will be detached from the Saranac on her arrival at San Francisco, and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. E. N. Kellogg is detached from the Brooklyn, and ordered to the command of one of the monitors, at Pensacola, Fla., not having one of his rank on board.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $14,737,817; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,565,000; coin, $80,109,272, including $22,620,500 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. Lyman K. Bass has declined the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CABINET.

A Cabinet meeting is being held to-day, as there was no meeting yesterday. The meeting is for the purpose of disposing of much routine business.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President will leave Washington to-morrow for a trip to West Virginia. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Grant.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

A general army order is issued requiring the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Cavalry to exchange stations by marching. The march will be made by detachments of six companies each, the second detachment of each regiment moving when relieved by the first of the other.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS LEAVING.

There was a great crowd of Senators and Representatives at the White House to take leave of the President to-day. The several departments were also crowded with them, and the employes were kept busy in settling and arranging matters for the constituents of members of Congress intrusted to their care.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The fourth triennial reunion of the Society of the Army of the James, of which Gen. Joseph R. Hawley is President, will be held in the City of New-York probably in the latter part of August or early in September.

DEDICATION OF THE SPRINGFIELD MASONIC TEMPLE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 24.—The new Masonic Temple in this city was dedicated to-day by the officers of the Grand Lodge with imposing ceremonies. Nearly 1,000 Masons were in the procession this afternoon, including Commanderies of Knights Templar from Newburyport, Hartford, Conn., and Hudson, N. Y.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 24.—The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new Government building in this city, to-day, drew an immense attendance of strangers from all parts of the State. Business was very generally suspended, and the public offices were closed. The streets were filled with people in holiday attire. The procession was very fine, and included a large number of Knights Templar and other Masonic bodies.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CRESWELL—TEXT OF HIS LETTER, AND THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Postmaster General Creswell this morning tendered his resignation in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1874.

SIR: After more than five years of continuous service, I am constrained by a proper regard for my private interests to resign the office of Postmaster General, and to request that I may be relieved from duty as soon as it may be convenient for you to designate my successor. For the generous confidence and support which you have uniformly extended to me in my efforts to discharge my duty I shall not attempt to express the full measure of my gratitude. It is sufficient to say that my relations, official and personal, with yourself, and with every one of my colleagues of the Cabinet, have always been of the most agreeable and satisfactory character to me.

Rest assured that I shall continue to give to your Administration my most cordial support, and that I shall ever deem it an honor to be permitted to subscribe myself sincerely and faithfully your friend.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

To the President.

To which the President replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.

MY DEAR SIR: As I expressed to you verbally this morning, when you tendered your resignation of the office of Postmaster General, it is with the deepest regret to me that you should have felt such a course necessary. You are the last of the original members of the Cabinet named by me as I was entering upon my present duties, and it makes me feel as if old associations were being broken up that I had hoped might continue through my official life. In separating officially, I have but two hopes to express: First, that I may get a successor who will be as faithful and efficient in the performance of the duties of the office you resign; second, a personal friend that I can have the same attachment for.

Your record has been satisfactory to me, and I know will so prove to the country at large.

Yours, very truly, U. S. GRANT.

Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

CANADA.

CELEBRATION OF ST. JOHN'S DAY.

MONTREAL, June 24.—St. Jean Baptiste Day has been successfully celebrated in this city to-day. About 10,000 persons took part in the procession, and more than thrice that number lined the route along which it passed. About forty American societies, with thirty bands of music, were present, and a dozen allegorical cars of various trades in operation formed a very interesting feature of the celebration. Over 10,000 strangers are in the city, and the day is being generally observed as a holiday. The streets through which the procession passed are gayly decorated with flags, and about thirty arches have been erected.

After mass in the parish church addresses were delivered by Judge Coursol, President of St. Jean Baptiste Society, and others on the Champ de Mars, and a grand banquet to about 2,000 persons took place at the City Hall to-night. To-morrow a grand national convention will be held in the Church of Jesus and a monster concert, at which 700 musicians will assist, will take place on St. Helen's Island.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE BY RAIN-STORMS.

QUEBEC, June 24.—The rain-storms which lately visited this section have wrought very serious damage in several parishes of the County of Beauce, particularly those of St. Joseph and St. Frederick. In some places the direction of the water-courses has been changed, buildings and bridges have been swept away, farms inundated and covered with sand and gravel, and travel in many places seriously impeded.

Sailors from a large fleet in port keep the Police Court occupied with cases of assault and desertion.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

OTTAWA, Can., June 24.—The pigeon-shooting match to-day between Ward, of Toronto, and Paine, of New York, was won by the former. Single rise—Ward 45, Paine 41. Double rise—Ward 43, Paine 41.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The laying of the corner-stone of the new Custom-house and Post Office to-day was witnessed by not less than 20,000 people, gathered in the immediate vicinity, while the number of strangers in the city is estimated to have been as high as 100,000. The day was cloudless, but the heat was intolerable, and the participants in the procession suffered greatly. The procession was, however, one of the most brilliant ever seen here, not less than 100 societies of Knights Templar and other Masonic bodies participating. The formal ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner-stone began at 1:30 P. M., and were conducted under the supervision, and according to the rites of the Masonic fraternity, Grand Master James A. Hawley, of Illinois, officiating, and delivering a brief oration. Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court, performed that part of the ceremony originally delegated to President Grant, who was unable to be present. No serious accident is known to have occurred during the day.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

BOSTON, June 24.—The First Battalion of the Massachusetts Light Artillery, Major Dexter H. Follet commanding, will leave on an excursion to New-York to-night by the Fall River steam-boat route. The guns and caissons were sent forward this morning. Horses have been secured in New-York for mounting the battalion, which will be received in New-York on Thursday morning by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., and reviewed by Mayor Havemeyer in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the march to Tompkins square.

A STREET ENCOUNTER IN RICHMOND, VA.—NO DAMAGE DONE.

RICHMOND, Va., June 24.—A street encounter took place this morning between Hon. J. Ambler Smith and Mr. Andrew Washburn, pension agent. Washburn accosted Smith and charged him with making false statements about him, knowingly. Smith resented by striking Washburn over the head with an umbrella, and the two then clinched and scuffled until separated. No serious damage was done. Washburn's charge of false statements probably arose from statements made by Smith in the House of Representatives a few days since in regard to the granite contract for the new State Department building in which Washburn was charged with defrauding the Government out of $60,000.

MEETING OF IRON MANUFACTURERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—To-day at noon the American Tubular Iron and Steel Association, combined with the Iron and Steel Association, held a private meeting to take action on the proposition of a celebrated English iron manufacturing establishment, to manufacture on patents now held by the Association for Great Britain. After a thorough discussion of the subject it was decided to let it rest for the present.

THE PORTLAND AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD.

PORTLAND, Me., June 24.—At a special meeting of the City Council of this city last evening, a report was received from the Committee on Finance stating that the Portland and Rochester Railroad could not meet the July interest on its bonds, and provide the equipment required by the contract as necessary to transact business coming from the Nashua and Rochester connection by Sept. 1. The amount of interest due is $34,500, and the amount the city has invested in the road is $1,150,000. An order was passed in the Board of Aldermen authorizing the hiring by the city of $34,500, and charging the same to the account of the road. The order failed to pass the Common Council.

THE LUMBER INTEREST.

CONVENTION TO FORM A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION—OPPOSITION TO THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., June 24.—The session of the National Association of Lumbermen to-day was one of extraordinary importance and interest. It was the initiatory step of the union of many diversified interests appertaining to the same industry, and was attended with many unexpected developments from its opening to its closing. Delegates were present from Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Maryland, Wisconsin, Florida, Connecticut, Minnesota, Ohio, and Georgia. Michigan had the largest representation. The officers elected to serve for the present year under the new Constitution, which comes up to-morrow, are as follows: President—L. D. Wetmore, of Warren, Penn. Vice Presidents—Hon. J. G. Thorp, Eau Claire, Wis.; Ezra Rust, Saginaw, Mich.; T. H. Marston, of Hartford, Conn. Secretaries—James R. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. H. Colquitt, Savannah, Ga. Corresponding Secretary—J. H. Simmonds, Boston, Mass.

Passing over the able and eloquent remarks which the newly-elected officers delivered upon assuming their chairs, I will proceed at once to the principal topic of the convention, which was in reference to the Reciprocity Treaty proposed to be negotiated between the United States and Canada. The prolonged discussions of which a brief analysis will appear in the sequel, was precipitated upon the convention by a series of resolutions proposed by Mr. Armstrong, of this city, a prominent local lumberman, urging the condemnation of the idea, which he regarded as meant for a new régime of free traders, and as one disastrous to the general lumber interests of the United States.

At the time this series of resolutions was proposed, there was present in the convention a certain Mr. J. T. Drew, ostensibly a lumberman of Burlington, Vt., but at the same time a lawyer in Washington, and an owner of timber lands in Canada, who arose and said: "Without venturing to say a single word either for or against the proposed treaty, I nevertheless deem the passage of Mr. Armstrong's resolutions as dangerous. The Senate of the United States has adjourned. The reciprocal treaty cannot come up before it until next year. A numerous representation of the lumber interest of the other country favor the treaty, and will be gratified upon hearing of its ratification. We are here to unite in a national organization the various and partially-antagonistic lumber interests of our Union. The passage of such a series of resolutions will not only be premature, but create disunion in different timber districts, and contradict the general motives in response to which this assemblage has convened. We are now endeavoring to form a national organization for our own benefit, protection, and development. Therefore, since the adoption of the reciprocal treaty is doubtful, do not let us overturn our own national interests by giving way to our provincial prejudices. I move that Mr. Armstrong's resolutions be laid upon the table."

No one seconded the motion. Then Mr. Armstrong, the projector of the resolutions, arose and stated that if the gentlemen now present did not take a firm stand against the proposed treaty lumbermen everywhere would imagine that he quietly favored it. The New-York *Herald*, *World*, and *Tribune* have taken sides favoring the treaty, said he, and the *Herald* this morning regrets that it was not adopted. The only means left to us is to reiterate our sentiments against this attack of free traders, and to rebut by all the resources left us this attack, which, if successfully carried out, will prostrate our industry, and ruin our trade in all points where it now most extensively exists.

Mr. Blanchard, of Pennsylvania, then arose and said that Secretary Fish had mailed a copy of the proposed treaty in secret to a majority of the Senators, and that it was his intention to have the treaty promulgated while the people were ignorant of its true import. He said that the lumbermen of Pennsylvania had by chance secured this information upon reliable authority, and that they were strenuously opposed to any such evidently "put-up job."

Mr. Drew, of Washington, then moved that the resolution be referred to a competent committee, and that the committee should correspond with all prominent lumbermen in the United States, and secure a series of individual opinions.

Mr. Drew's motion was not seconded, and the Chairman ordered the resolution to be read. It was as follows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada would be injurious to the industrial interests of the whole country, and should not be ratified; that its effect upon the business which we especially represent would be most disastrous, and would compel a large reduction of wages in order to compete with the cheaper labor of Canada or the suspension of business in many sections of the country where it is now extensively carried on.

The States which voted for the resolution were as follows: Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Florida. The States which, in the debate, opposed it were Vermont and Georgia. Upon being put to the Convention, however, the resolution was unanimously adopted. The resolution which passed the convention, however, was not quite the resolution which had been originally prepared. A single paragraph of it was omitted and will come up to-morrow.

The debate upon the resolution consumed fully three hours, and the passage was about all that was effected to-day of noteworthy import. A committee of five was appointed to submit a constitution and by-laws to the convention to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, which committee is in session to-night. I am informed that the consummation of a national organization of lumbermen involves such difficulties that the convention is likely to continue until Saturday.

ATTACK ON NON-UNION LABORERS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 24.—About 100 longshoremen attacked fifty laborers to-day, in Boyle's coal yard, Algiers, with clubs and bricks, driving them from their work, and severely wounding two. The assailants took possession of the yard, but were finally driven out by policemen. The men working in the yard were receiving less than union rates, and did not belong to the Algiers Union. Threats of further violence are made.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The twenty-first annual Commencement of the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania was held this evening in the Academy of Music. Degrees in architecture, mine engineering, and in civil and mechanical engineering were conferred on graduates from Pennsylvania and other States. Addresses were delivered by Senator Wallace, of Clearfield; Rev. Dr. Jackson, and Mr. Pundert, of the Faculty.

A BRIDGE ON THE ERIE RAILROAD BURNED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 24.—Bridge No. 60 on the Erie Road, some eleven miles east of here, was burned this afternoon. The fire originated from sparks of a locomotive. The trains were delayed on the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railroad, but transfers of the passengers, baggage, and mail were made and traffic is not seriously impeded. A new bridge will be immediately erected and ready to pass over to-morrow morning.

THE WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, generally clear weather and north-west to south-west winds will prevail, with slight changes in temperature and rising barometer.

For the Middle States and the eastern portion of the lower lake region, generally clear and continued warm weather during the day, with light, variable winds and slight changes in the barometer.

STEAMERS ARRIVED LAST NIGHT.

The steam-ships Geo. W. Elder, from Richmond, and Caledonia, from Glasgow June 12, and Queenstown 13th, arrived at this port last night late.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL PROHIBITED.

PARIS, June 24.—An order has been issued by the Government, prohibiting the distribution in France of photographs of the Prince Imperial.

THE MEMORY OF GEN. HOCHE—SPEECHES OF GAMBETTA AND FAVRE—THE REPUBLICANS AND THE MONARCHISTS.

PARIS, June 24.—At the banquet in commemoration of the birthday of Gen. Hoche, M. Gambetta gave the toast to the Republic, and made a calm and moderate speech. He urged all to give sincere support to the conservative Republican policy, which was opposed to Cæsarism at home and to the adversaries of France abroad.

M. Jules Favre spoke of the frequent victories of the Republican Party, and declared that the whole of France had become Republican.

Toasts to Ex-President Thiers were drunk with enthusiasm.

The Count of Montalivet, who was Minister under Louis Phillippe, has written to M. Casimir-Perier, declaring that the salvation of France imperatively requires the loyal acceptance of the Republic.

A new manifesto from the Count De Chambord is expected to appear in a few days.

The Government is doing something to check the bold proceedings of the Bonapartists.

Several members of their committees in the departments have been arrested.

ENFORCING THE PRESS LAW FOR PRINTING ROCHEFORT'S LETTER.

PARIS, June 24.—The newspapers *Figaro*, *La France*, and *Le Soir* have been sued by the Government for violation of the Press laws in reprinting Rochefort's letter. The verdict was "Guilty, with extenuating circumstances," and the proprietors were fined only 100 francs each.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESIDENCY OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

LONDON, June 24.—Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere has resigned the Presidency of the Royal Geographical Society, and Gen. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, who was formerly President, has again been elected to the position.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF MERCHANT SHIPS BEFORE SAILING.

LONDON, June 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Plimsoll's bill requiring an official survey of merchant ships before sailing was rejected by a vote of 173 nays to 170 yeas.

DENIAL OF THE RUMORED VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 24—5:30 P. M.—An authoritative denial is given to the reports that the Queen of England is to visit St. Petersburg next September.

RACING IN ENGLAND—NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SUMMER MEETING.

LONDON, June 24.—The Summer meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne commenced yesterday. The Northumberland Plate was run for to-day, and was won by Lilly Agnes. Louise was second and Owton third.

There were twelve starters. The last betting was seven to four against Lilly Agnes, five to one against Louise, and twenty to one against Owton.

SUMMARY.

The Northumberland Plate of 300 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each; 10 sovereigns forfeit, and 5 sovereigns only if declared; for three-year olds and upward; the winner of any handicap, value 100 sovereigns, after May 20, at noon, 6 pounds; of two handicaps of that value, or of any race of 200 sovereigns value, or of the Queen's Vase at Ascot, 10 pounds; or of any race of 500 sovereigns value, 14 pounds extra, (extreme penalty;) the second in the Derby or Oakes of this year, 6 pounds extra, if not penalized for running; the second receives 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; two miles; fifty-five subscribers, twenty-three of whom pay 5 sovereigns each:

Mr. Snarry's b. f., Lilly Agnes, by Macaroni, out of Polly Ayres, 3 years old	1
——— Louise, 5 years old	2
Mr. R. T. Walker's ch. c. Owton, by the Miner, out of Lady of the Tees, 3 years	3

SPAIN.

A RAIDING BAND OF CARLISTS DEFEATED.

MADRID, June 24.—A band of Carlists made an attack upon Bellmunt, in the Province of Tarragona, yesterday, and the garrison, to avoid the burning of the place, surrendered. The insurgents made a demand upon the authorities for $6,000, and took off several persons, stating that they would hold them as hostages for the payment of the money. They were followed by a force of Republican troops, who overtook them and killed twenty of their number.

DEATH OF A CARLIST GENERAL.

LONDON, June 24.—A special dispatch to the *Times* says that the Carlist General Lizarraga is dead.

THE CARLIST POSITION AT ESTELLA.

BAYONNE, June 24.—The Carlists have established three intrenched lines before Estella; the outermost line is five leagues from the city.

THE ATTEMPT TO FUSE THE RADICALS AND REPUBLICANS.

LONDON, June 24.—Dispatches from Madrid say the Radicals are disposed to create a Consulate for the term of five years, which they will confer upon Marshal Serrano, on the condition that he will appoint a Coalition Ministry before the next election. It is believed, however, that the proposed union of the Radical and Republican Parties will fail.

ITALY.

FURTHER ARRESTS FOR THE RECENT DISTURBANCE—ANTONELLI'S HEALTH.

ROME, June 24.—Additional arrests are reported, growing out of the Papal demonstration of Sunday last.

Cardinal Antonelli has recovered from his late attack of the gout.

GERMANY.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CONFERENCE AT FULDA—A GERMAN HISTORIAN OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

BERLIN, June 24.—Ten Prussian Bishops are in attendance upon the Roman Catholic Conference at Fulda. The Sees of Cologne, Posen, and Treves are represented by deputies, the Bishops of those places being in prison.

Prof. Gneist is about to proceed to America for the purpose of searching the archives of the different States of the American Union for information to aid him in preparing a history of the Constitution of the United States. While in Washington he will be the guest of President Grant.

SENTENCE OF THE CAPTAIN WHO INTERFERED AT CARTAGENA DURING THE INSURRECTION.

BERLIN, June 24.—A naval court-martial has sentenced Capt. Werner to arrest for his conduct when in command of a German man-of-war, in the harbor of Cartagena, during the *Intransigentes* revolt.

PRINCE BISMARCK TO LECTURE THE KING OF BAVARIA ON HIS SEPARATIVE TENDENCIES.

LONDON, June 25, 6 A. M.—A dispatch to the London *Times* from Paris says it is asserted there that the King of Bavaria will be summoned to Kissingen to meet Prince Bismarck, who will remonstrate with him against the separatist tendency of the Bavarian policy; and, if the King is obdurate, a council of German royalties will be convened to consider the matter, probably with the view of obtaining the abdication of King Louis and the enthronement of a more subservient relative.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

UNFRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

LONDON, June 24.—The relations between Turkey and Persia are not friendly. It appears that the Persian Government has refused to compel the return to Turkey of a tribe, numbering 2,000 families, which had been subject to the Porte, but escaped across the Persian frontier, and that a number of Turks have been seized and maltreated by a band of Persian pilgrims. The Turkish Government threatens to force Persia to give up the persons who have abused its subjects, and to surrender the revolting tribe. Unless an accommodation is speedily effected the relations of the two countries will become critical.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT BEACON PARK.

BOSTON, June 24.—The second day's races at Beacon Park attracted a large crowd of spectators.

The races for 2:26 horses brought out pool buyers to a large extent, and the parties who made Joker the favorite fell heavily. Before the start he sold for $100; Barney Kelly for $70, and the field for $40, and after the second heat the odds were even greater. Barney Kelly won the race, Joker getting second money, and Col. Moulton third.

In the race for 2:39 horses there were ten starters. The race was won by Dolly Varden, who sold at $70, against $40 for the field.

The following is the summary of the races:

BEACON PARK, June 24.—Purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:26; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

W. M. Lovell's br. g. Barney Kelly	1	2	1	1
Jas. Dougrey's b. g. Joker	2	1	2	2
C. H. Blanchard's ch. s. Colonel Moulton	3	4	4	3
W. W. Comer's b. g. Comer	4	3	3	4

Time—2:30½, 2:28, 2:28½, 2:27¾.

SAME DAY—Purse of $400 for horses that had never beaten 2:39, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Jas. Golden's gr. m. Dolly Varden	1	10	1	1
W. H. Crawford's ch. g. Major	4	1	3	3
M. A. Linfield's s. m. Alice	6	7	2	2
J. Dougrey's b. m. Lady Enfield	2	2	7	4
G. H. Lic's br. s. Arthur	3	8	4	6
A. Johnson's s. m. Nelly	10	6	6	7
D. Bigley, Jr.'s b. m. Grace	8	4	5	5
A. May's b. m. Topsey	9	5	10	8
A. Tuft's b. m. Pet	5	9	5	9
W. S. Scallan's blk. m. Lady Wilcox	7	3	10dis.	

Time—2:36½, 2:38, 2:33½, 2:35.

TROTTING RACES AT EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 2.—There were nearly 4,000 people at the Driving Park yesterday, being a much larger attendance than on the opening day last year. The track was in fine condition, and everything seemed to indicate a successful meeting.

The first event was for a purse of $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:44, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Mambrino Star won in three straight heats, Randall taking second place, and Lady Hays third. Time—2:31, 2:28½, 2:31.

The second race was for a purse of $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:26; $750 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third, $150 to fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Hooper took first money and Young second, the balance being forfeited. Time—2:27¼, 2.31, 2:33¾.

The third, and most exciting event of the day, was a running race for a purse of $500; $250 to first, $150 to second, $100 to third. First money was given to McGibbon's chestnut filly, second to Blind Tom, and third to Western Star. Time—1:45, 1:45¾, 1:49½.

EASTERN DUTCHESS TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

AMENIA, N. Y., June 24.—The second day's races at the Spring meeting of the Eastern Dutchess Agricultural Association came off to-day. The first race for a purse of $500, best three in five, to harness, was won by W. H. Boyce's b. m. Beauty, in three straight heats. Time—2:42¾, 2:43, 2:47.

The second race, for a purse of $500, was won in four heats by H. H. Gilbert's s. g. Harry Gilbert. Time—2:40, 2:38, 2:41¼, 3:15.

The running race was won by R. H. Rhoode's b. g. Trooper. Time—57, 58, 58½.

THE UTICA RACES.

UTICA, N. Y., June 24.—The first day of the Utica Park Association running meeting opened very favorably with a splendid track, a good attendance, and delightful weather.

The first race was the Oneida Stakes, for three-year olds; mile heats. Three horses started—Donahoe's Dublin, Connor's Moonbeam, and Hitchcock's Lutetia H. Dublin won the race in the first and third heats, the second being a dead heat. Moonbeam took second money, and Lutetia H. was distanced in the second heat. Time—1:46½, 1:47½, 1:50. The betting before the race was $120 to $40 on Dublin against the field.

In the second race, the Citizens' Handicap, two miles, McDaniel's Springbok and Katie Pease and Donahoe's Artist were the starters. There was but little speculation in the pools. Springbok won easily in a canter. Time—3:36¾. Artist was second.

The hurdle-race for the Club Purse of $500, two miles, over eight hurdles, was quite an exciting contest. Limestone and George West were the favorites against Jack the Barber at $90 to $20, with considerable activity in the pools. West won easily in 4:02½. Limestone's jockey, Metcalf, fell at the fourth hurdle, and Jack the Barber halted at the fifth quarter for want of wind. James Cooney caught Limestone at the fifth hurdle, mounted and rode back to the breaking place, and started fresh, making a bold dash for second place, but without success.

To-morrow's contests comprise, the Ladies' Stakes for two-year-olds, one mile; the Utica Club Purse, $400, one mile and a half, and the Hotel Purse, $500, mile heats for all ages. The average of the pools sold to-night were:

LADIES' STAKES.

McDaniel's ch. c.	$100
Donahoe's b. f. Hitchcock's ch. f.	20

UTICA CLUB PURSE.

McDaniel's entry	$100
Bride's Paris Mutuals Bride's Crowsmeat	30
Hitchcock's entry Donahoe's entry	24

HOTEL PURSE.

Springbok, $100; Tabitha, $60; Artist and Lutetia, $30.

On Friday the Grand International Steeple Chase of three miles for $600 will take place.

DEDICATION OF DEAN ACADEMY.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—The Dean Academy of Franklin, Mass., was dedicated with appropriate exercises to-day, in the presence of a large concourse of people. It is under the auspices of the Universalist denomination, and is intended for the liberal education of both sexes. A fund for its maintenance was left by the late Dr. Oliver Dean, its founder. It will accommodate some 200 students, and will cost $180,000. The dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Ryder, of Chicago.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

AN ANTI-MONOPOLY STATE CONVENTION IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 24.—The Anti-monopoly State Convention met here to-day. W. F. Cordell, of Guthrie, was elected Temporary Chairman, and T. O. Waleer and E. R. Bassett Secretaries. Mr. Cordell made a speech, in which he characterized both of the old parties as corrupt beyond all redemption; alluded to Congress, national politics, and denounced a protective tariff as a curse to the country. He declared the national bank monopoly a fraud, and the patent-right system a cheat upon the country. He relied on the new party to right these wrongs, and to carry Iowa by 10,000 majority. The usual committees were appointed, and the convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock P. M., and organized permanently by the election of Mr. E. A. Guilbert, of Dubuque, as President, with a Vice President from each Congressional District, and Mr. J. O. Walker, Secretary, with three assistants. Ex-Gov. Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a report which was adopted after some debate, as follows:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the people of Iowa favorable to the organization of an independent political party, laying aside past differences of opinion, and earnestly uniting in the common purpose to secure needed reform in the administration of public affairs, cordially unite in submitting these declarations: That all political power is inherent in the people; that no Government is worthy of preservation, or should be upheld, which does not derive its power from the consent of the governed; by equal and just laws that inestimable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness should be secured to all men without distinction of race, color, or nativity; that the maintenance of these principles is necessary to the prosperity of our Republican institutions, and that to this end the Federal Constitution, with all its amendments, the rights of States, and the union of States, must and shall be preserved; that the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is indispensable to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and that we denounce as a criminal excess of the Constitution's power the policy of President Grant's Administration in fostering enormities perpetrated in certain States of the Union; in arbitrarily interfering with their local affairs; in sustaining therein the usurpation of aliens and irresponsible adventurers, who, by certain men have been illegally invested with official authority; others deprived of their constitutional rights, oppressive laws enacted, burdensome taxation imposed, an immense and fictitious indebtedness created, resulting in the degradation of these States and the general impoverishment of their people. That the conduct of the present administration in its bold defiance of the public sentiment and disregard of the common good, in its prodigality and wasteful extravagance, in innumerable frauds perpetrated under its authority, in its disgraceful partiality and rewards of unworthy favorites, in its reckless and unstable finance policy and its total incapacity to meet the vital questions of the day, and provide for a general welfare, stands without a parallel in our national history. The highest consideration of duty required of the American people, in the exercise of their inherent sovereignty, is to correct these accumulating evils, and bring their Government back to its ancient land-marks of patriotism and economy.

Fourth—That the faith and credit of the nation must be maintained inviolate; that public debt of whatever kind should be paid in strict accordance with the law under which it was contracted, an over-issue of paper money being at variance with the principles of a sound financial policy; that a circulating medium should be based upon its redemption in specie at the earliest practical day, and its convertibility into a specie equivalent at the will of the holder, and that, subject to these restrictions, it is the duty of Congress to so provide by appropriate legislation that the volume of our Government currency shall at all times be adequate to the general business and commerce of the country, and be equitably distributed among the several States.

Fifth—That tariffs and all other modes of taxation should be imposed upon the basis of revenue alone, and be so adjusted as to yield the minimum amount required for the legitimate expenditures of the Government faithfully and economically administered, and that taxation to an extent necessary to the accumulation of surplus revenue in the Treasury subjects the people to needless burdens, and affords temptation to extravagance and official corruption.

Sixth.—That railroads and all other corporations for pecuniary profit should be rendered subservient to the public good; that we demand such constitutional and necessary legislation upon this subject, both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and productive interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and extortion, and that the existing railroad legislation of this State should faithfully be enforced until experience may have demonstrated the propriety and justice of its modification.

Seventh—That while demanding that railroads be subject to legislative control, we shall discountenance any action on this subject calculated to retard the progress of railroad enterprise, or work injustice to those invaluable auxiliaries to commerce and civilization.

Eighth—That the limitation of the Presidency to one term and the election of the President, Vice President, and United States Senators be direct by popular vote, and a thorough reform of our civil service, to the end that capacity and fidelity be made the essential qualifications for election and appointment to office are proposed reforms which meet our hearty indorsement.

Ninth—That we demand such a modification of the patent laws as shall destroy the monopoly now enjoyed by the manufacturers of agricultural and other implements of industry.

Tenth—That the personal liberty and social rights of citizens should not be abridged or controlled by Legislative enactment, except in so far as may be necessary to promote the peace and welfare of society.

Eleventh—That holding in grateful remembrance the soldiers and sailors who fought our battles, and by whose heroism the nation was preserved, we insist that Congress shall equalize the bounties, and grant to each of them, or his widow and children, a homestead of 160 acres of land, from the unappropriated domain of the country.

A minority report was made of a resolution, as a substitute for the tenth, declaring the inefficiency of the Prohibitory Liquor law to stop the ravages of intemperance, and favoring its replacement by such legislation as will further the cause of temperance. The resolution was, after discussion, adopted as a substitute for the tenth resolution. Col. Boeck, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, offered as an additional plank, a resolution declaring the inefficiency of prohibitory laws and favoring a judicious license law. After a somewhat excited debate, the resolution was tabled by a vote of 244 to 136.

A motion to amend the finance plank by striking out all reference to specie payments was also tabled by a decided vote.

David Morgan, of Mahaska County, was nominated for Secretary of State; J. W. King, of Dubuque, for Auditor; J. W. Barnes, of Des Moines, for County Treasurer; Gen. J. H. Keattly, of Potawatomie, Attorney General; G. W. W. Ball, of Polk County, Clerk of the Supreme Court; J. M. Weart, of Buchanan, Reporter for the Supreme Court; R. H. Roadarmed, of Story, Register of the Land Office. The nominees for Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Reporter of the Supreme Court have been heretofore Republicans. The other nominees were formerly Democrats.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS AND THE LEGISLATURE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Republican conventions are in session to-day in the Congressional Districts to nominate candidates. Mr. Harmer is renominated in the Fifth District. His competitor was Leonard Meyers, the present member from the Third District, the new apportionment having thrown them both into the Fifth District. The vote in convention stood Harmer, 100; Meyers, 48. In the Second District Charles O'Neil was nominated.

In the Seventh Senatorial Convention there was a disturbance. A party of roughs rushed into the room. President Heassy, of the Common Council, called the convention to order and the nomination of Hiram Horter was made by acclamation, and then the convention was adjourned. After the mob had retired, James Carr, previously elected Chairman, called the convention to order, and a majority of the delegates remaining, a ballot was taken resulting in the nomination of Benjamin V. Thomas.

In the First Congressional District Republican Convention, Chapman Freeman was to-day nominated for Congress.

THAT MYSTERIOUS WESTERN FEMALE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The mysterious female who walked from Omaha to this city spoke to-day for the first time since her arrival. She says her name is Sophie Gatzuen, that her home is in Evanston, Ill., that she is unmarried, and wants to go back. She will give no reason for undertaking this extraordinary journey. The city authorities will take charge of her.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It is intimated to-night, and generally believed, that the President has tendered the Postmaster-Generalship to Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine. Mr. Hale is now at Altoona, Penn., on a Western tour, but a telegram was sent to him this afternoon by the President.

THE SYRACUSE DISASTER.

INCIDENTS OF THE DREADFUL CALAMITY.

DEFECTIVE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING THE CAUSE—AN INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, June 24.—Since the great powder explosion here thirty years ago, the casualty at the Central Baptist Church last night has been the most appalling occurrence in Central New-York. The church festival, at which 500 people, a large proportion of whom were young persons and children, were enjoying social recreation, was suddenly plunged into woe and agony. The church parlor floor, forty feet square, in the second story, gave way, precipitating the joyous throng fifteen feet amid broken beams and planks, clouds of suffocating plaster, and shattered furniture, a bruised and maimed mass, some dead, others dying, and more than 100 more or less injured. A fire alarm sounded and thousands of people rushed to the scene, and willing hands rendered all possible assistance. The crash extinguished the gas-lights, and the work of rescue was prosecuted in the dark till lanterns were procured. The wreck was slowly removed, timbers laboriously cut, and the dead and wounded, one by one, removed. The anguish of parents and relatives searching for the missing was only surpassed by the agony of those who looked upon their dead and dying, who but a few minutes before were in the flush of health and happy enjoyment. Agonized persons were met at every step in the throng of ten thousand.

Among the incidents were the following: A father who joined the rescuers brought a dead child from the wreck, and the light revealed his own daughter, whom he supposed safe at home. A young bride, who had just stepped in for refreshments, went down with her husband at her side. She was instantly killed, and he was unharmed. A young woman, with visiting friends, was instantly killed, and they escaped. A group of persons in the middle of the room were all carried down, and none escaped death or severe injury. Dr. Wainwright, in the most robust health, was smothered to death, and his invalid wife by his side survives. Ex-Alderman Barnes and his wife were eating at a table, and he is seriously hurt, while she was crushed to death. A lovely girl of thirteen sprang to her mother's arms and there died from injuries, and the mother escaped uninjured. Several little girls who were killed were dressed for a "Little Young Folks' Concert," which was about to begin. Numerous instances of remarkable escapes are related.

Thirteen persons were killed outright, and it is expected several others will die. Two men, four married women, two young ladies, four girls, aged five to thirteen, and one boy were killed. Sixteen persons are seriously injured, and not less than seventy others more or less hurt. Incidents of heroic conduct are related of several of the sufferers. Most of the badly injured are doing well to-night.

The funerals are appointed for to-morrow and the day following. The Coroner's jury was impaneled this afternoon, and the investigation will begin to-morrow. The examination of the building shows that faulty construction was the cause of the disaster. The wooden truss of the roof, which supported the floors by iron rods, was badly put together, and not cross-braced.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 24.—Further search this morning in the débris of the Central Baptist Church disaster, failed to find any more bodies. The list of killed numbers thirteen. Last night's list is correct, except in the case of the reported death of the boy Ostrander. The number of wounded foots up 100, of whom twenty are seriously injured. There have been no deaths to-day.

Various theories of the cause of the accident are advanced. The floor which fell was suspended by iron rods from a wooden truss under the roof. These rods went through the lower, but not through the upper, chord of the truss. The lower chord had been spliced wrong side up, and at that point was the first to give way. The floor, having no props beneath it, sunk in the form of the letter V. The most of the deaths were caused by the falling timbers of the truss. Some, however, were smothered by the plastering. The floors of the church were supported originally by iron pillars. A short time ago the Church Building Committee, with the consent, as they say, of the architect, removed the iron pillars. The result was the calamity of Tuesday night. The truss was very imperfectly constructed. Besides being spliced, the most prominent builders in the city declare that it was rotten. It was put in green and had the dry rot.

The following persons are the most seriously injured:

Mrs. Dr. Wainwright whose husband was killed, is injured internally; she is reported better to-night.

Mrs. Rufus P. Burdick, leg broken between the knee and thigh, and severe bruises about the body.

Ex-Alderman Barnes, right wrist broken, side and head injured. He is doing well.

Carrie Ostrander, daughter of Philip Ostrander, dangerously injured about the head and side; her recovery is doubtful.

Frank Candee, clerk at the Candee House seriously injured about the spine; will probably recover.

Mrs. James Winnie, seriously injured about the shoulders and side, and also internally.

Frank C. Ainslie, hip joint badly injured and leg cut.

Mrs. Josie Smith, dangerously injured about the chest and spine, she being struck down and held by the timbers.

John Mead, seriously injured internally; he is expected to recover.

Miss Sarah White, seriously injured about the spine and chest.

Mrs. John Austen, whose husband was killed outright, is seriously injured about the legs, arms, and chest.

C. C. Downing, shoulder dislocated and sustained other injuries.

Miss Florence Wells, seriously injured, her ribs being broken and her side otherwise bruised.

Mr. Fennel, residing in Geddes, seriously injured.

Mr. Ross Leslie, seriously injured about both limbs.

Miss Delia Star, seriously injured internally.

Concerning all, these reports are encouraging.

The architect of the church, H. N. White, is now in Europe.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 24.—Alexander's sale of thoroughbreds and trotting colts took place today at his farm, near Spring Station. There was a large attendance of buyers from all parts of the country, principally from New-York City. Col. McDaniel bought a full brother of Harry Bassett, the finest animal sold, at $4,700. There were fifty thoroughbred yearlings sold at an average of $628 each. The trotters were sold for about $400 each on an average. The total sales amounted to $40,000. There will be sales of thoroughbreds every day this week.

SINGULAR CASE OF DROWNING.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 24.—C. W. Williams, a coal merchant and prominent citizen of this place, was drowned this morning in the Delaware and Hudson Canal. He left his residence about 4 o'clock A. M. to bathe, and his body was found floating in the water two hours later. Strange to say, the body was floating in an upright position, the upper part of the head being out of the water.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—In the House to-day the Hoosac Tunnel bill, introduced by Mr. Adams, of Quincy, was passed to its engrossment. The bill provides for incorporating a Board of Five Trustees to manage the tunnel and its connections in the interest of the State. In the Senate the bill to abolish the Police Commission was engrossed and the License bill enacted.

TROUBLED FRANCE.

THE ASSAULT ON GAMBETTA—EXCITING SCENES IN THE METROPOLIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 12, 1874.

The effect of Gambetta's studied insult to the Bonapartists could have been easily foreseen, and it is only natural that the public should take sides in his quarrel with M. Rouher. The latter has been admirable in his statesmanlike moderation and dignity. He declined to furnish a report to the President of the Assembly concerning the insults he received in the buvette, and he has paid no sort of attention to the cries he is forced to hear in going to or coming from the Chambers. The effect of this wise course was shown yesterday at the station. The hall and waiting-rooms were crowded with men and boys, who had evidently come there to take part in a demonstration; but when M. Rouher appeared not a single cry was heard, the people rushed forward to see the Ex-Vice Emperor out of curiosity, and hats were respectfully taken off to him as he walked down the line. A stranger might have taken this scene for the triumphant entry of some welcome guest, or some man whom people delight to honor. Half an hour later the scene was changed. In my previous letter I spoke of the first insult to Gambetta on Wednesday, when an ex-officer of the army dared him to repeat what he had said in the tribune. The author of this scene is now attached to the *Liberté*, and sends the evening dispatches off by carrier-pigeons. "I am one of those Bonapartists whom you characterized as wretches," he said; "do you dare apply the words to me personally?" Taken by surprise, Gambetta did not know what to say, but his friend Guyot-Montpayroux called for the police. As the gendarmes had seen nothing they let their prisoner go about his business, and for this they were violently assailed by the Deputies belonging to the Left. M. Adune, M. Lockroy, MM. Brisson and Ordinaire began to abuse the police; called them Bonapartists in disguise, and said that probably M. De Broglie had paid them to allow the Republicans to be insulted. Several men rushed forward and invited the police to arrest the men insulting them, even if they were Deputies, and when the Brigadier (Sergeant of Police) came, he threatened to do so unless the Deputies ceased disputing with the agents. In the evening these scenes were renewed. Two or three men tried to get at Gambetta, but were stopped by the police, and two men kicked at him as he passed, without reaching the tail of his coat. They were roughly hustled away by the gendarmes. Cries on both sides came from the crowd.

Yesterday morning the journals were as full of these disorders as they were of the affairs of Prince Pierre and Victor Noir four years ago. The *Rappel* asked "the people" if they would stand by with folded hands and see their representatives insulted? This was an invitation which was eagerly accepted, and at 1:25 yesterday the Saint-Lazare station was crowded. The cabarets were emptied for the moment, and the idle ouvriers went in for a regular demonstration, as in the good old days of revolts against constituted authority. There were cries of *vive Gambetta* when that hero appeared, quickly followed by numerous hisses, and by counter cries of *à bas Rabagas!* One of the deputies then cried for the police to arrest the men who were insulting the representatives of the people. "Go on your way," said a Sergeant de Ville, "nobody has insulted you." As this was not satisfactory, the deputy said, "I am Gen. Saussier, member of the Assembly——" "It does not matter who you are," replied the gendarme, "if you do not move on you will be arrested yourself;" and as Gen. Saussier continued to cry out he was arrested, in fact, and taken into the waiting-room, but released in time to take the train. As M. Rouvier came up the line—for all persons had to march between two lines of police—some one cried: "There is one of the men who make these disturbances." Instead of passing on as he should have done, Rouvier attacked the police. "Are you here to protect the Deputies," he cried in anger, "or to let them be insulted?" "It is the Deputies themselves who make the disturbance," replied the *gardien de la paix*. M. Rouvier began to cry still louder, and he, too, was arrested. When Gambetta neared the door there was a rush and a number of cries of *Viva la République*, soon drowned in hisses. "That sounds like the day they had me back against a wall in face of a shooting squad," said a gendarme, and he was immediately denounced as a Bonapartist, a *saligot roussin*, and other names of the kind, and the sergeant beside him was assaulted with a cane. He seized the man behind him, who happened to be M. Lefèvre, a Deputy, who began to abuse the agent, and was at once arrested. In the mêlée which followed M. De Mahy and another Radical Deputy were also taken off to the station-house.

In the evening the disorders were still greater. M. Rouher came in by the early train and was received with the same respectful silence, but when Gambetta came the shouts again began. The cry of *Vive la République sociale* mingled with the cry *Vive Gambetta, à bas Rabagas, Vive la France, Vive la Commune*, and *Vive le Pétrole*. The author of this singular cry received a blow in response which sent him reeling into the arms of a gendarme, who took him off to prison. A workman, half tipsy, and with a short pipe in his mouth, said to a well-dressed gentleman by his side, "Ah! here's another of *ces misérables*, these wretches of Bonapartists." The young man squared off and knocked his insulter down, and then calmly said: "No, I am a Legitimist, but ready for any insolent fellow, all the same." When Gambetta walked out hurriedly, surrounded by his friends, the disorder was indescribable. Nearly a hundred gendarmes found it hard work to keep back the crowd. The Radical deputies took up the hostile cries at once, and hurled back an insult, and this increased the tumult. The police had to push them on to prevent their stopping to bandy words with this excited crowd. As Gambetta descended the stairway, upon the arm of M. Ordinaire, a well-dressed man, wearing the rosette of the Legion d'Honneur, pushed up in front of him and raised his cane. "I am one of those *wretches*," he began, but M. Gambetta said: "What do you want with me, I don't know you." M. Ordinaire called for the police. The gentleman raised a light cane, but his cane was seized before he could strike; but suddenly breaking away, he gave M. Gambetta a blow in the right eye with his fist. As this is a glass eye one can fancy the pain it caused by being violently forced into the socket. M. Gambetta cried out with anguish, and shouted to the police to arrest the aggressor. M. Ordinaire seized him, receiving a sharp blow for his pains, and the young man then pushed through the crowd to place himself in charge of the gendarmes, struggling to force a passage to the spot. This was accomplished, and M. Gambetta told the police to hold their prisoner, as he was going at once to make a charge against him.

When before the Commissaire, the young man said that he was the Comte De Saint-Croix, who had commanded a battalion of mobiles in the time of Gambetta's *dictature*. He is an Ex-Captain of the Imperial Guard. Count Saint-Croix said that he had struck M. Gambetta deliberately, and with the intention of provoking him to a duel, on account of his insult to the Bonapartist Party, of which he was a member. "But," said the Commissaire, "when one has this object in view, he gives a slap, and not a fist-blow." Count Saint-Croix said that he intended to hit him with his light rattan walking-stick, but his arm was seized, and he struck with his fist, in order that M. Gambetta might not escape without receiving as marked an insult as that he had given in the tribune. The charges were signed by Gambetta and his friends, and the young man was held under arrest at the Prefecture. When the Bonapartist Deputies came through, they, too, received mingled cheers and insults; but they had the good sense to go on without paying any attention to them.

Meantime the Assembly had been very much excited also. The Deputies who had been arrested made written charges against the police to M. Baze, the questor, and great animation reigned in the hall. There was great good humor as well. Although the debate was going on, and a dull orator droning off his speech, every new-comer was surrounded and questioned as to how he got through, and joked about his little misadventure. When the speaker finished M. Baze mounted the tribune, looking fiercely important, and stood so straight that several inches seemed to have been added to his small stature. M. Baze said that complaints had been lodged with him by M. Lefèvre, M. De Mahy, and others, of a very serious character, and he begged to ask the Minister of the Interior what he knew about these grave acts committed at the Saint-Lazare Station. He should also like to know, he said, what the Minister intended to do. M. De Fourton replied in a very few words, but what he said toward the close put the Left in a passion. They sprang from their seats in wrath, and all sorts of cries were heard, so many coming at the same time that no special cry could be distinguished by the stenographers. M. De Fourton said:

"It is very true that there were some regrettable occurrences yesterday and to-day at the Western Railway Station of Paris. The particulars which reached me the moment I was entering this Chamber were very contradictory. The official reports are not yet sufficiently ample to permit me to give complete explanations. Only one fact is prominent: one of our honorable colleagues, whose quality was not recognized at the time, was arrested. I may add that he was immediately released, and that he himself praised the moderation of the agent. An inquiry will take place; it will be complete; and all the facts reported to me will be carefully verified. We wish, more than any one else, that the responsibilities should be justly fixed. [Lively approbation on the Right.] There are two things equally intolerable: abuse of the public force, and rebellion against the brave men who are charged with the maintenance of the public peace. [Repeated applause and cheers on the part of the Right. Bravo! *C'est cela ete.*"]

M. Baze and M. Lefèvre here had a race for the tribune, while the Radicals were roaring like a lot of wild beasts, but the Speaker stopped them. He said that the rules formally forbade the introduction of an incident into an interpellation. M. Baze persisted. M. Buffet finally refused to hear him. The little questor is a man well calculated to envenom a debate, and the Speaker made good use of his right by stopping up his larynx. Then came the turn of M. De Mahy, who wanted to formulate his own griefs against the police. The Colonial Deputy (for the Reunion Islands) had a very lively discussion with M. Buffet's bell. The Deputy held out well; M. Buffet began to put on a little more strength upon the handle. The bell had the best of the dialogue, and M. De Mahy was forced down. A long line of Deputies were clamoring to be heard, some on personal grounds, some on the position of the question. But M. Buffet continued to drown their voices with his bell, and pronounced "the incident closed." This sacramental phrase produced some effect, but as a few voices were yet raised the Speaker looked about for his hat, and said that he should surely put it on unless the Deputies returned at once to their seats. This terrible threat always brings the tumultuous house to order, and in a few moments the deputies were supposed to be discussing a section of the municipal law.

In the evening the boulevards were very animated, and the journals were torn from the hands of the carriers. The *Pays* had a brief note saying that M. Clemenceau had just sent to challenge Paul De Cassagnac, having been delegated to the work by the Republican Party, and that a Republican had been found to put in front of each editor of the *Pays*. The answer comes this evening, and this journal is looked for with the greatest interest. Copies are ordered in advance from all the kiosques. During the evening thirty young men who have had some connection with the *Pays* went to inscribe their names for the purpose of joining in this nice little pleasure party. This shows how party quarrels have become embittered, and to what point we have even now arrived in political debates. Gambetta cannot appear upon the streets without being insulted and kicked, and all of M. Rouher's appeals to moderation have been unheeded, so much excited have the younger men become by Gambetta's insult to their party. There is a rumor that the Ex-Dictator is going to Saint-Sebastian for his health. This is probably the best thing he could do for the moment, for if he were out of the way this passion would soon subside. Poor. M. Thiers is the most to be pitied, and he says that his fine manifesto of the Left Centre, which I sent you the other day, has missed fire on account of these disorders. "It is always so," he said, sadly; "the moment I have things fixed to secure the safety of the Republic, I find all my labor destroyed by the extravagances of men calling themselves Republicans."

To-day still greater demonstrations were expected, but measures had been taken to prevent them. When I reached the Saint-Lazare it was densely filled, but with police and troops. A regiment of infantry was under arms around the place, and a squadron of cuirassiers was marching about, forcing the crowd to keep at a respectful distance. The street was lined with police, yet even this show of force could hardly keep back the crowd. There were two or three rushes, but each time the crowd broke through the lines the cavalry officer ordered his men to ride in and drive back the crowd. One or two boys were run over but not badly injured. When the train left, the police were unable to clear the place, and the commander of the cavalry formed a line filling the sidewalk on each side, and rode slowly down. He swept the street, the crowd running before him like a flock of sheep. The police have to be patient, and are loth to use force, but a dragoon officer is not afraid to do his duty without any great show of tenderness.

DECISION IN A SUIT OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24.—Judge Ingalls today rendered his decision in the case of Elizabeth F. Cagger and others vs. Peter and Jerome Ball, which Col. Church has been prosecuting for the last twenty years, and which was tried after the December Circuit without a jury. The action was to dispossess the defendants for non-payment of the rent for a farm occupied by them in the town of Berne. As a conclusion of law, Judge Ingalls finds that the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment for the recovery of the possession of said lands and premises described, with costs.

CLOSING OF THE NEW-YORK SCHUTZENFEST.

The New-York Schutzen Corps brought their Schutzenfest to a close yesterday by the coronation of their new King, Mr. Peter D. Volkman, of No. 451 Pearl street, at Union Hill Park, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Miss Annie Gerats made the coronation speech, after which the new King was crowned with an oak-leaf crown and decorated with a golden medal. The shooting yesterday was much above the average, and, on the whole, the affair was a successful one.

CRICKET.

A game of cricket will be played at Hoboken between the first elevens of the St. George and Manhattan Clubs on Saturday next. Game to commence at 11 A. M.

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES IN THE CHAPEL—CONFERRING OF DEGREES BY THE PRESIDENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, June 24, 1874.

To-day was Commencement Day at Vassar. At 10:30 the chapel was packed by an enthusiastic audience to witness the closing exercises. Thanks to "Old Prob," the weather was lovely and cool, which made the exercises much more enjoyable than they would otherwise have been. The platform of the chapel was occupied by the President of the college, Rev. Howard Crosby, of New-York, the Board of Trustees, and the Faculty and teachers. At 10:45 the organ struck up, and the candidates for the Baccalaureate Degree, forty-two in number, marched in pairs to the seats of honor in the front part of the chapel. The remainder of the chapel was filled with the students and their friends. After the organ voluntary came a prayer by Rev. Dr. Crosby. This was followed by the literary exercises. All were deserving of praise, and would compare favorably, both in style and delivery, with the compositions from our brother colleges. The Salutatory and the Valedictory were especially worthy of notice. The four pieces of music were the contributions of teachers, and were greatly appreciated, especially the song which Miss Smythe rendered with much taste and expression. After the literary exercises, President Raymond conferred the Baccalaureate degree upon the forty-two candidates. The exercises then closed with the doxology, and all hands were invited to the dining-room, where a bountiful lunch was waiting for disposal—and was very soon disposed of. After the collation, the guests promenaded in the handsomely decorated corridors and parlors, finding plenty to amuse and instruct in the pleasant surroundings, and the bright young faces, whose thoughts were running on the charms of "Home." The following is the programme of the exercises:

Organ Voluntary.
Prayer.
Oratio Salutatoria.
Lizzie Andrews Hill, Stoneham, Mass.
"The Specialist in Natural Science."
Anna Louise Meeker, Brooklyn.
"The Vitality of Literature."
Julia Swift Bennett, Lowell, Mass.
Sonata for the Organ, op. 65..........Mendelssohn
Miss Finch.
"Maria Gaetana Agnesi."
Helen Arnold, Poughkeepsie.
"Competition Fatal to High Scholarship."
Fannie Florance Fisher, Cleveland, Ohio.
"Competition Favorable to Highest Scholarship."
Laura Higbee Brownell, Williston, Vt.
"When from the Sacred Garden," cantata..........Webb
Miss Smythe.
"Deutchland und die Wissenschaft."
Lucretia Amelia Stow, Plantsville, Conn.
"The Deformity of Symmetry."
Mary Walley Marvin, Erie, Penn.
"The True Theory of Government."
Caroline Augusta Woodman, Portland, Me.
The Valedictory Address.
Florence Maria Cushing, Boston, Mass.
Andante and Variations, op. 46..........Schumen
Mrs. Goodrich and Miss Wiley.
The Conferring of Degrees.
Doxology.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AND CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The one hundred and twentieth Commencement of Columbia College took place yesterday at the Academy of Music, before a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. President Barnard occupied the chair, and among the gentlemen on the platform were the following: Judge Blatchford, Judge Wm. Mitchell, Rev. Dr. Haight, Rev. Dr. Draper, Rev. Dr. Farrington, Rev. Mr. Walker, Bishop Tozer, James F. Beekman, E. C. Benedict, Mr. A. Shroff, of Bombay; Vice Chancellor Busteed, New-York University; Prosper M. Wetmore, the Senior Regent of New-York University; Dr. Vermilye, F. De Peyster, Prof. Martin, of Rutger's College; Gen. Ralph Abercrombie, Gen. Silas Casey, Dr. Robert D. Nesmith, Prof. Chandler, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Nairne, Prof. Davies, Prof. Joy, Prof. Short, and others. At 10:30 o'clock the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Chaplain of the College, after which the following order of exercises was gone through:

Music—"Freischutz Selections"..........Meyerbeer
Greek Salutatory Oration..George Forrest Butterworth
Music, Waltz—"Publicisten"..........Strauss
Oration—"Popular Indifference to the Exercise of Suffrage"..........Benjamin Aymar Sands
Oration—"The Anglo-Saxon"..........Frank Drisler
Music—"Lohengrin Selections"..........Wagner
Oration—"The Necessity of Speculative Minds"
George Kennedy
Music—Trois Temps. "Arm in Arm"..........Strauss
Oration—"Influence of Grecian Art upon Roman Civilization..........Sylvanus Albert Reed
Oration—"Rapid Transit"..........Spencer Aldrich
Music, Quartet—"Giovanni"..........Mozart
Oration—"Intellectual Junkshops"..........Jay Humphreys
Oration—"Competitive Examinations"..F. Dunlap Shaw
Music, Waltz—"Pandekten"..........Gungl
Oration—"Wonders of the World"..........Frank Storrs
Music, Waltz—"Autograph"..........Strauss

The President next read the names of the honor men in the graduating class, as follows:

First Class of Honor—George Forrest Butterworth, Frederic William Henrichs, Benjamin Aymar Sands, Frank Drisler.

Second Class of Honor—Albert Jared Loder, George Kennedy, Sylvanus Albert Reed.

Third Class of Honor—Spencer Aldrich, Jay Humphreys, Frank Dunlap Shaw, Alfred Meyer, Frank Storrs, Thomas Dewitt Thompson, George Christian Koobe.

He next announced the results of competition for scholarships in the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior Classes. They are as follows:

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Scholarship in Greek—Not awarded.
Scholarship in Latin—J. Buckley Pine.
Honorable Mention—Henry Goldman.
Scholarship in Mathematics—Charles Montague Ward.
Honorable Mention—Lawrence Bunting Fletcher.
Scholarship in Rhetoric—William Henry Hyde, Jr.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Scholarship in Greek—Eugene Seligman.
Honorable Mention—David Calman.
Scholarship in Mathematics—Frederick Oakes.
Honorable Mention—David Calman, Eugene Seligman, Leighton Williams, Richard Theodore Ely.
Scholarship in History—David Calman.
Honorable Mention—Eugene Seligman, John Edward Hindon Hyde
Scholarship in Latin—Irvin Auchincloss Sprague.
Honorable Mention—Eugene Seligman, George Washington Seligman, Benjamin Franklin Mayer.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Scholarship in Greek—Edward Lyman Short.
Honorable Mention—Edward Delavan Perry.
Scholarship in Chemistry—Randolph Hurry.
Honorable Mention—Thomas Samuel Ormiston.
Scholarship in Physics—Not awarded.
Scholarship in Mechanics—Harry Innes Bodley, Jr.
Honorable Mention—Alister Greene.
Scholarship in English—Harry Innes Bodley, Jr.
Honorable Mention—William Duncan McKim.
Scholarship in Latin—Edward Willard Price.
Honorable Mention—Harry Innes Bodley, Jr.

President Barnard next announced the results of competition for the Trustees' prizes for excelling in German as follows:

PROFICIENCY IN GERMAN.

More Advanced Class.—First Prize, $30, Herman Drisler; Second Prize, $20, William Cleveland Thayer.

Less Advanced Class.—First Prize, $30, William Christopher Rhinelander; Second Prize, $20, Frederick Stilwell Ackerman.

The four young gentlemen were then called to the platform and received the prizes at the hands of the President.

For the Trustees' Greek Prizes there were only three competitors. Mr. Edward Delavan Perry was awarded the first prize of $300, and the second prize of $150 was equally divided between William James Adams and John A. Browning. Pierce P. Harrower won the first prize of $100 for English essays, and the second prize of $50 was awarded to F. W. Hinricks. Honorable mention was made of Frank Stoers and Edward Rapallo. The prize ($50) of the Alumni Association to be given to "the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class" was awarded to George Forrest Butterworth.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The following prizes were awarded to students in the School of Mines:

Prize in Qualitative Analysis, $50—Nathaniel Wright Lord.
Entitled to honorable mention—Thomas Septimus Allen, Walter Lowrie Hoyt.
Prize in Assaying, $50—Eben Erskine Olcott.
Entitled to honorable mention—John Gedney, Mott Cameron, Frederick Harrison Williams.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The following-named gentlemen, comprising the graduating class, were next called to the platform, and, after an appropriate address from the President, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon them:

Spencer Aldrich, Walter Scott Allerton, Charles Ramsey Buckley, George Forrest Butterworth, Timothy Matlack Cheesman, Robert Clifford Cornell, Frank Drisler, John Rone Foster, Pierre Pascal Harrower, Selden T. Scranton Henry, Frederic William Hinrichs, Jay Humphreys, William Warner Johnson, George Kennedy, George Christian Koobé, Albert Jared Loder, Alfred Myer, Edward Sumner Rapallo, Albert Sylvanus Reed, Benjamin Aymar Sands, Henry Townsend Scudder, Frank Dunlap Shaw, Frank Storrs, Thomas Dewitt Thompson, Otis Field, Jr., "of '73."

SCHOOL OF MINES DEGREES.

The degree of Engineer of Mines was conferred on William De Liesseline Benedict, John Gedney, Mott Cameron, Samuel Morris Lillie, George Murray, Eben Erskine Olcott, Francis Bell, Forsyth Rhodes, and Frederick Harrison Williams. The degree of Civil Engineer was also conferred on Mr. John Gedney, Mott Cameron.

MASTER OF ARTS.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following:

Class of 1871—Robert Barbour, Clarence Rapalye Conger, LL. B.; Stuyvesant Fish, Jacob Herrick Henry, Joseph Hooper, Francis Hustace, Richard Busteed Kelley, LL. B.; Henry Day Loder, LL. B.; John Brander Matthews, James Otis Morse, Jr., John Watts Russell, LL. B.; William Henry Sage, LL. B.; Oscar Solomon Strauss, LL. B.; Robert Swan, Jr., M. D.; Obadiah Valentine, Joseph Fendon Vermilye, Robert Waller, Jr., Geo. Francis Work.

Class of 1870—George Starr Scofield, Jr., LL. B.

HONORARY DEGREES.

The following honorary degrees were next conferred:

L.L. D.—Rev. Eben Edwards Beardsley, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, New-Haven, Conn.

S. T. D.—Rev. Joseph Hart Clinch, Chaplain to the Public Institutions of the City of Boston, Mass.; Rev. Jacob Cooper, D. C. L., Professor of Greek, Rutger's College, New-Jersey; Rev. William Henry Harison, Rector of Grace Church, Newark, N. J.; Rev. Robert Norris Merritt, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J.

The valedictory oration was next made by George Christian Kobbee, after which the proceeding closed with the benediction. The music was under the direction of C. S. Grafulla.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—DEGREES CONFERRED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24.—Brown University Commencement took place to-day. The exercises of the graduating class were held in the First Baptist Meeting-house. The attendance of old graduates was larger than usual. The following honorary degrees were conferred: Master of Arts on Robert Henry Thurston, of the class of 1859, and Col. Rush Clifford Hawkins, of New-York City; Doctor of Divinity on Rev. James Gardiner Vose, of this city, and Rev. Daniel William Phillips, of the class of 1837, of Nashville, Tenn.

As the college tent was destroyed by a thunder squall last evening, the dinner exercises to-day are held in Howard Hall.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT.

The commencement of the Class of 1874 of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute occurred yesterday afternoon at Association Hall on Fourth avenue. The numerous friends of the students filled the aisles and galleries, and the Academic Board and visitors, among whom was Rev. Mr. Steele, of Brooklyn, were on the platform. The exercises were guided by Prof. Lyman, and were presided over by Prof. George W. Clark, the principal. The programme was varied, if lengthy, its performance occupying over two hours, and comprised music, orations, "Lightheart's Pilgrimage," and the distribution of prizes. At 2 P. M. Rev. G. C. Lucas began the proceedings with a prayer, after which J. Mortimer Granby, a graduate, delivered the salutatory address. He was followed on other subjects by Henry H. Spires, Miss Laura R. Du Bois, David W. Hrown, Miss Emma C. Hilton, and William A. Clarke. Next name a colloquy in French and an allegory, the characters in which were assumed by several young ladies. The valedictory was pronounced by J. Edgar Bull, and shortly after the following members of the Senior Department received prizes for deportment and attendance: Alphius Freeman, Jr., Albert Klamroth, Jr., Jesse S. Keys, and Wesley F. Smith. Similar tokens of appreciation were conferred upon members of the Middle and Junior Departments; Geo. H. Condict, S. J. Cornell, Miss L. Adams, M. G. Gouraud, Miss E. C. London, Miss N. Clarke, G. H. Stege, Miss S. B. Soies, and L. G. Briggs. Dr. Steele addressed the graduating class, who afterward received their diplomas. This terminated the Commencement exercises, and Dr. Taylor pronounced the Benediction.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The College of the City of New-York shows a rather formidable list of failures at the recent examinations. The total number of students in the college is 501, of which 141 failed to come up to the requisite standard. Of the 37 Seniors, 1 failed; 11 Juniors failed out of a total of 46. Of the 82 Freshmen there were 57 failures; and in the introductory class of 214, 60 students were deficient. Those who stand highest in the Senior Class are Messrs. Lachman, Shack, Dix, Williams, Swazey, Gatagell, Carlin, and Baker. The degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Sciences go to Daniel Van Pelt, Ferdinand Shack, and John Sherman Battell, who took the degree of A. B. last year. The introductory Commercial Department, which was inaugurated three years ago, progresses satisfactorily. It graduated this year 93 students, against 65 last year, and 41 the year before. Prizes have been offered for expertness in phonography, and these will be awarded to Robert Hirsch, Joseph Plant, Samuel Oppenheim, and Frank Moss.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

The Bascalaureate sermon before the graduating class at the Pennsylvania College, Lewisburg, was delivered on Sunday morning last, by Rev. A. H. Lung, of Camden, N. J., his subject being the Christian doctrine of atonement. In the afternoon of the same day, Rev. J. D. Kerr, of Pittsburg, preached before the Society of Religious Inquiry, a missionary organization connected with the university in the extension of church effort. And in the evening, Rev. T. P. Coulston, of Philadelphia, delivered the annual sermon before the Pennsylvania Baptist Educational Society on the necessity and scope of ministerial education.

Monday was devoted to the anniversary exercises of the Alumnæ of the University Female Institute. In the evening Benton Lewis, Esq., delivered the address before the literary societies, taking for his theme the intellectual activity of the age. The poem on the same occasion was read by Rev. George Whitman, of Oil City. Tuesday morning the business meeting of the Boards was held, and in the evening Col. Alexander H. McClure delivered an address on American politics, describing from his point of view the rise, progress, and fall of the great parties. He argued that in a century of continued growth the country had had but two great parties, one of which guided the Republic from infancy to manhood—whose mission was only fulfilled after more than a half century's sway, when a sweeping political revolution became a political necessity. The other party has ruled less than a generation, but it reigned in the tempest, and its work was speedily done. Now the evils growing out of the civil war are to be corrected; and on this point, the speaker said:

"You hear almost daily the complaints of intelligent and upright citizens of the unexampled degeneracy of the times, and thousands now utter their despair of the Republic. Be not misled into this crowning wrong against the noblest people and the best Government ever blessed by heaven. You point to the sweep of corruption that folds power in its loathsome embrace; to a degenerate type of rulers, often incompetent, and generally insensible to the honest claims of public duties; to a feeble Cabinet and a discordant and apparently aimless Congress; to the high carnival of polluted partisanship that often mocks the community; to the growing epidemic of defalcations; to the reign of desolation in the South, and to the absence of manly political virtues throughout the land, and you ask: 'Can all these evils be remedied?' I answer that they can, and will be corrected, and that the effort to correct them will not be without example in our own history. Civil war has made a larger measure of political wrongs possible now than we have ever suffered before. It has intensified political prejudices and enlarged political necessities, and thus opened the way for the venal and unscrupulous to climb into place. It has made even good men choose to tolerate official crime rather than destroy it at the cost of destroying party, and thus invited, what bad man would not seize upon partisan machinery and fling the stain of his promotion upon the country? And do not forget that we have had seasons of degeneracy before. There is no complaint now that he has not been heard under every political rule of the past, and there is not an utterance of despair of our free institutions that is not the echo of every time, from Washington to Grant. Let it be borne in mind that we are not now the feeble nation of 1800, nor the tradition-guided people of 1860. We were whirled along a full half century in the line of advancement during one brief decade. Our progress was revolutionary. In schools, in newspapers, in railroads, in telegraphs—in all things pertaining to intellectual and material development—the rebellion gave us a new order of things. If we are colossal in our public crimes, so we are colossal in the elements which can be engaged to crush them. We are as grand in good deeds as we are great in bad deeds. Never was charity more munificent, or religion more zealously supported, or education more accessible than now, and private virtue and personal worth are as mighty to-day, when called to the conflict, as ever before. * * * We are rapidly approaching another epoch in our political progress—a new departure that will be memorable for the disenthralment of the nation from the harsh exactions and rude deformities of partisan rule. It will not be the mere overthrow of any particular party faith, for both the great parties of to-day will be felt in their teachings and results for generations to come; but it will be the advance of a mighty nation to a higher standard of intelligence and political action than it has ever before known. The struggle of the present is not so much to found new parties as to escape from the thraldom of old parties; and how the battle fares is visible to the most casual observer. If any one fact is more obvious than another in our politics, it is that the centre of political gravitation is lost in all existing partisan organizations. Liberals, hard-money men, inflationists, grangers, reformers, crusaders, liquor leagues, working men, Cuba and San Domingo annexationists, one-term men, third-term men, and almost an indefinite list of lesser chaotic political diversions, tell the story of the inevitable dissolution of partisan power. Wise statesmanship and devoted patriotism in the administration of the Government could not arrest this destiny, but corruption and arrogance and incompetency may greatly hasten it. And when it comes it will come to stay. Parties will continue to exist—for without organization no great achievements can be attained—but no party, either of the present or of the future, can ever again command success by mere party discipline. Do not understand me as assuming that a political millenium is at hand, or that it ever can come in this or any other Government. Bad men will attain power to a greater or less extent under any political control, and errors of policy will continue while man is fallible; but I look to the future of American politics as fraught with the most beneficent progress, and with the grandest triumphs of free Government."

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS GARDNER AND CHARLICK.

STORY OF THE REMOVAL OF THE INSPECTORS—CONCLUSION OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION—OPENING FOR THE DEFENSE.

The trial of Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, Police Commissioners, for violation of the Election law in removing inspectors of election without the notice prescribed by the act of 1873, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. The case attracted the greatest interest, and the court was crowded during the day by a number of prominent politicians, including John Kelly, William Walsh, County Clerk, Commissioners Duryee and Russell, Joseph Blumenthal, Charles Spencer, &c. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant Attorney General Fairchild and Messrs. Fellows and Wingate, and the prisoners were defended by Messrs. Hall, Fullerton, and Davenport. There was very little difficulty experienced in impaneling a jury, and only a few peremptory challenges were interposed. The jury obtained consisted of, Philip B. Lowe, No. 437 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street; Horace B. Sigler, No. 436 West Twenty-ninth street; Frederick G. Renner, No. 108 West Thirty-ninth street; Dudley M. Mills, No. 189 Grand street; Maurice Wenner, No. 133 West Fourth street; Edward Griffith, No. 70 Lexington avenue; Duncan McArthur, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street; Charles K. Sparks, No. 203 Sixty-first street; Charles G Chambers, No. 1,066 Third avenue; William B. Whittaker, No. 218 West Thirty-fourth street; Joseph W. Kay, No. 81 Vandam street, and Henry Blunt, No. 697 Broadway.

Mr. Wingate, in stating the case on the part of the prosecution, said that the proceeding was instituted against the prisoners for violation of the Election law. The jurors would remember that about three years ago the City of New-York was under the dominion of a political "Ring," who filled all the offices under the City Administration with their creatures, and who were so ambitious that they entertained hopes of controlling the election even for the Presidency. By an extraordinary exhibition of the honest popular opinion of the City, this Ring was overthrown, but the struggle was so severe, and the injury the system inflicted on the City was such, that it was determined to prevent the possibility of such things in the future. It was with this view that the Legislature passed an act in 1872 in regard to the freedom of election, and to secure to the people a fair vote and an honest count. Knowing that the most important offices were inspectors of election, special attention was devoted to their appointment, and they could not be removed for any cause except improper conduct or general unfitness for the office, and then only upon proper notice and the preferment of charges against them. Under the new charter the Police Commissioners who had the power of appointment were Henry Smith, Hugh Gardner, and John R. Russell, Republicans, and Oliver Charlick and Gen. Duryee, Democrats. Mr. Russell and Gen. Duryee were high-toned gentlemen of education and reputation, but unused to political wire-pulling, but their associates were old politicians, who were familiar with the "ins and outs" of politics. They had political objects they desired to obtain, and in a short time it was found that there was a split in the board, and that Commissioners Russell and Duryee were in the minority. For the purpose of carrying out their objects in the appointment of inspectors it was found necessary to deprive these latter gentlemen of all voice in the appointment of electors. The first step taken was the introduction of a resolution into the board on the 13th of August to the effect that all matters pertaining to elections should be referred to a special committee of two, to be appointed by the President. Commissioners Smith and Russell were consequently powerless, and Messrs. Gardner and Charlick, the one being a Republican and the other a Democrat, were appointed. The law declared that the inspectors should be appointed during the month of September, but this committee did not report until the 21st of October, and their appointees were then two days in office. On the 3d of November a special meeting of the board was held. The usual hour of meeting was 1:30 o'clock, and Mr. Russell was then in attendance, and waited until 4:30, and it was after his departure that the meeting took place. At that meeting the committee presented a list of removals and changes which they intended to make in the different districts, and among those removed was one named John Sheridan, who was an inspector of election in the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District. He had been duly appointed in September, had been in office for some time, but on the morning of election he was removed without any cause whatever. The charge upon which Sheridan was removed would convey a proper idea of the removals of the others. A paper was presented to Dr. Wooster, an up-town resident, by Mr. O'Brien, which was stated to be a petition for the removal of Sheridan, and his signature was requested to it, Mr. O'Brien alleging that he was a ballot-stuffer. This paper was not a petition, as alleged, but an affidavit describing Sheridan as a ballot-stuffer, and as soon as it was signed Wm. S. Copeland fixed his name to it as notary public. That affidavit was not shown to Sheridan, who had never seen Dr. Wooster, and if it was, the fraud would be immediately detected. Sheridan was consequently removed; and the question, he submitted, they would have to pass upon was not whether they had any guilty intent, but whether they violated the law, and, with or without intent the act was a misdemeanor. They were prepared to show that the act was dishonestly committed; there were no partisan questions involved, and they should stigmatize by their verdict all frauds that infringe upon the purity of the elective franchise.

To facilitate the trial the defense admitted that the Board of Police was composed as described, that Messrs. Charlick and Gardner were appointed a committee, and that a John Sheridan was removed from the polls in the manner described. They did not admit the identity of the particular John Sheridan mentioned.

Daniel B. Hasbrook, an officer in the Police Department, produced the oath of office and the signature of John Sheridan, as inspector of election in the Eighteenth District. Sheridan's notice of appointment was sent to him by mail.

John Sheridan testified that he resided at No. 40 East Thirty-second street. He was appointed election inspector last Fall, and he identified his signature to the oath he took in the presence of Mr. Hasbrook. He entered upon the duties of his office at the polls corner of Thirty-first street and Fourth avenue, and served there four days. He received no notice of removal. On the morning of the election he came there, when he was handed a paper by a Mr. Cunningham appointing him as inspector in his place. He did not remain at the place any length of time. He had been inspector of election the year before. He knew Dr. Wooster, but it was only since last election that he became acquainted with him. At that time he did not know anything of him.

In answer to Mr. Davenport he said that his name was John H. Sheridan, but he very rarely used the H. In the house in which he resided his cousin John C. Sheridan also lived. The latter was a Supervisor of Elections last Fall. His two brothers also lived in the same house. He knew the notice of appointment he received at his residence was for him, and not for his cousin, and he accordingly went to the Police Department and was sworn in. With the view of testing the credibility of the witness, he was questioned minutely as to his mode of life. He denied having held several political sinecures at the same time, and at the close of his testimony the prosecution rested.

Mr. Hall then stated the case for the defense. Here, he said, was the ending of this indictment for an offense committed against the people of the State of New York and their dignity; but before they got through they would show that it was an offense against the Tammany organization and society of this City, and its reformed sachems. They heard the opening of Mr. Wingate, who ostensibly represented the State. The hand was the hand of Esau, but the voice was that of Jacob. It was the opening of a civil lawyer in a civil suit for civil damages, taking for its brief the pamphlet issued by the Tammany Society, breathing fire and indignation against the President of the Republican Central Committee of this country, and a gentleman who was termed on the other side a Democrat, but whom he should term as a guerilla, not as a gorilla, like some of the sachems of Tammany. He called attention to the social standing and respectability of the defendants, commenting severely on the undue haste with which indictments were found against them, and observing that under the revised statutes every citizen was entitled to a preliminary examination before a Magistrate. There was a time in the history of the old Saxon law when a Grand Jury was called into existence as the bulwark of the liberty of the citizen against the oppression of the Crown or those claiming to represent it. The Grand Jury to-day was often used by politicians and interested persons not to secure the liberty and protect the citizen against the oppression of the Government, but to oppress the citizen in the interest of the Government that has been subsidized for some purpose by a clique. In the indictment based upon the statute the prosecution omitted the words which constituted one portion of their defense, and the converse of the law would be that when an inspector was on duty he should not have notice, and, if guilty of improper conduct, the interest of the community should not suffer by permitting him to remain in office. The moment the Commissioners were informed of improper conduct on the part of an inspector, that moment he should be removed. Of the propriety of their conduct in removing Sheridan there could be no question; and if there was, the evidence would remove it beyond doubt. He referred to an authority from the Supreme Court supporting his assertion, that even though violating the law, if they had no dishonest intent, there was no offense committed; and referring to the political and party divisions in this City, he described the defendants as between two fires—one controlled by "Big Injin" John Kelly, and the other by the Australian Mr. O'Brien with his club.

The defense they would establish would be that whether the information upon which Sheridan was removed was true or not, they acted honestly and in performance of their duty, and there was no criminal act. So far from being guilty of the assaults on the elective franchise which the great Tammany Injins charged them with, with so much smoking of pipes and falling down on their knees and praying to heaven to be delivered from, they acted solely from a pure motive and in the interest of the community in doing so. There were no men who would stigmatize election frauds more than the defendants and their counsel, and the verdict of the jury should be, not alone acquittal, but a commendation for their act. Mr. Hall warmly eulogized the character of the defendants, and their desire to preserve the inviolability of the ballot-box, and on concluding the court adjourned until this morning.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

AMENDMENTS TO THE DOG ORDINANCE—ADULTS AS CANINE CATCHERS—THE NEW COURT-HOUSE TROUBLE.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday. The object of the session was to make certain amendments to the dog ordinance, in accordance with the views recently expressed by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions. Alderman Vance was called to the chair after some routine business had been transacted. Mr. Morris submitted a series of amendments to his ordinance providing for the capture of all dogs found unmuzzled in the streets. These amendments direct the Mayor to appoint two or more persons over the age of twenty-one years in each Assembly District to take unmuzzled canines to the pound, where they are to receive fifty cents for each. They also direct the Police Department to protect such officials while in the discharge of their duty, and provide for a penalty of not less than $25 and not more than $100 for interfering with or obstructing them. The Corporation Attorney is authorized, upon complaints being made, to prosecute owners of dogs who may be found at large unmuzzled, and recover a penalty of $3 in each case.

After the amendments were read Mr. Morris said: In presenting these I do so at the instance of the Grand Jury of this County, who, while fully indorsing the acts of the Common Council in the effort to prevent the evils resulting from permitting dogs to run at large in our crowded streets, suggested the amendments I have embodied in this ordinance.

Mr. Van Schaick said he would like to know if the ordinance had been submitted to Mr. Bergh—but no answer was made to the question.

Mr. McCafferty moved that the amendments be referred to the Committee on Law. It was true, he said, that he had voted for the ordinance, but if he had known the character of its provisions he would not have done so. It was proper that Mr. Bergh should be heard on the matter.

Mr. Morris hoped the resolution to refer would not prevail. The ordinance was working satisfactorily, and great good was coming from its enforcement.

Mr. McCafferty said it was passed very hastily, and should be reconsidered.

Mr. Cooper thought the amendments should be passed. There was no necessity of referring them to the Committee on Law, who were indisposed to hold many sessions in such hot weather.

Mr. Morris desired to say that the death of Mr. Butler had amply justified the passage of the dog law. Besides, he had just heard that a son of Hon. A. J. Vanderpoel had just been bitten by a mad dog.

Mr. Billings was in favor of the ordinance. He announced that if dogs were allowed to run loose through the City he would introduce a statute providing for giving the same privilege to hogs. [Laughter.] If one class of animals was allowed to wander through the City, then another class should have the same right.

The amendments were then passed, Mr. McCafferty and Mr. Ottendorfer voting in the negative.

Mr. Morris presented a petition about three yards in length in behalf of the stand-holders of West Washington market, complaining of the present unhealthy condition of the avenues thereto, and praying that they be paved. It was referred to the Committee on Markets. Mr. Flanagan then submitted the following:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the board that a room in the building in the Park commonly known as the new County Court-house has been taken possession of by or under the direction of a so-called Board of Commissioners for the completion of the said building; and,

Whereas, The said building now and since the passage of chapter 304 (laws of 1874) is the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York, subject wholly to the control of this board and the care of the Commissioner of Public Works, ordinary courtesy, therefore, would seem to dictate that an application for permission to occupy the apartments therein should be made to this board before ejecting the committees of this board, who used such room for their meetings; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby directed to eject the parties now unlawfully in possession of the room in the building formerly known as the new County Court-house, and as a meeting-room of the committees of this board and retain possession thereof until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Gilon said the board had a legal luminary—the Corporation Counsel—and they should ask an opinion from him before taking action upon the resolutions. He believed the new Court-house Commissioners had acted in pursuance of the advice of the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Billings desired to correct the gentleman. The Corporation Counsel had given no such authority.

Mr. Gilon read an extract from the opinion, advising the Commissioners that they could "take" one of the rooms for an office.

Mr. Billings replied that the Corporation Counsel could give no authority to take forcible possession of a room.

The resolutions were then adopted.

A resolution was also passed directing the Corporation Attorney to enter a default on all suits for violations of the Permit ordinance of the year 1866.

Some unimportant business was then transacted, after which the board adjourned.

POLICE DELINQUENCIES.

President Gardner heard evidence yesterday in a large number of complaints against delinquent policemen, but before more than one-half of the cases had been disposed of Mr. Gardner was compelled to leave the court-room to attend a summons to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and adjourned the cases left untried until next Saturday. Patrolman Dunlop, of the Twentieth Precinct, was arraigned for having drank a glass of lager-beer while on post, and the case was referred to the board. Patrolman Thomas J. Kerr, of the Twentieth Precinct, was complained of by Sergt. Reynolds for having been intoxicated when he returned from patrol duty a few days ago. The officer denied the charge, and the case was referred to the board for decision. Patrolman Butterby, of the Seventh Precinct, was arraigned for entering a lager-beer saloon in full uniform, and was fined five days' pay. Patrolman James Lynch, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was charged with gross neglect in failing to arrest two burglars who robbed the house of a Mr. Muller, in Fifty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue, on the 11th inst. It was shown by the evidence that Lynch, while on post in Sixth avenue, was informed of the burglary, but as it happened in the Nineteenth Precinct he hesitated to go to the place, and when the burglars were pointed out to him leaving the house, he neglected to make any attempt to arrest them. The officer will be dismissed the department.

A DESPERADO CONVICTED.

John Whalen, a noted desperado and an outlaw of Hudson County, N. J., was convicted at the Hudson County sessions yesterday of having resisted Constable Peter Donohue at Union Hill a year ago. He also pleaded guilty to other indictments, charging him with having resisted other officers. For several months Whalen had been the terror of the township in the northern part of the county. No man was safe from his violence. A year ago the citizens of Guttenburg succeeded in procuring his indictment, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Constable Donohue first undertook to arrest him, but he set upon the Constable, and, besides beating him badly, bit him several times in the face. Constables Brown, Yost, and Gregory afterward undertook to capture him, but with no better success. For several months he kept the officials in that part of the county at bay. The Grand Jurors at the present term of court found other bills against him for resistance to officers, and Sheriff Reinhardt resolved to take him at all hazards. He sent a number of trusty men for him. They succeeded in surprising him in a saloon in Guttenburg three weeks ago. They manacled him and led him captive to jail. He will be sentenced on Friday.

PROBABLE MURDER.

The usually quiet town of Plainfield, N. J., was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday morning by a shooting affray, which will probably result in the death of one of the parties to it. At an early hour a chair-maker, named Freeborn, was on his way to his labor, when he was met by a Frenchman, a neighbor. They had some words over a cow, and words finally led to blows. The Frenchman finally drew a pistol and discharged it at Freeborn. The ball took effect in the head, near the temple, and Freeborn fell unconscious to the ground. He was picked up and removed to his home, where medical attendance was promptly procured. He was still alive yesterday, but no hope is entertained of his recovery. His assailant fled immediately after he had done the shooting. Detectives were sent in search of him, but at last accounts he had not been captured. The name of the Frenchman was not ascertained.

THE CITY RECORD.

The Board of Publication of the *City Record* met yesterday in the Mayor's Office. Mr. Rhodes presented a protest against awarding the contract for printing the *Record* to Mr. Martin B. Brown. Mr. Rhodes said that his proposal was lower, and that he was entitled to the contract. A communication was also received from the Controller stating that the work should have been given to the lowest bidder. The matter was then laid over, and the board adjourned.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

THE DARTMOUTH CREW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, N. H.,
Wednesday, June 24, 1874.

Dartmouth College is situated upon a plateau behind the east bank of the Connecticut River, and, though exceedingly picturesque in its surroundings, labors under the disadvantage of being up in a corner, and very hard to get at. This, of course, has its effect upon the boating prospects of the University crew, whose isolation prevents them from getting many useful hints. Still, Dartmouth is undeniably one of the "dark horses" of the contest, one of the outsiders whom knowing men consider as having a chance of success. This is undoubtedly on account of the muscular character of the Dartmouth crew. Their position prevents them from getting a scientific stroke, but it also enables them to develop wonderful muscles. Last year it will be remembered that the "Dartmouth giants" were the theme of admiration of every boating man. The uncertainty which exists with regard to the finale of the Springfield contest has resulted in considerable competition for fourth honors. The sporting papers gave the honor to Columbia, but it has been claimed by Cornell, and also by Dartmouth. The youth of this place affirm lustily that on the battle-flags which Yale captured on that occasion they have fourth place, and it may be so. But the general belief of the public is, as recorded in the rowing almanac, that Dartmouth finished seventh.

The motto of Dartmouth is undoubtedly "strength against science," and the experience of the world is opposed to such an idea. The crew retain the American stroke, pulling forty-two to the minute, bending their backs, recovering quickly, and doing all those things which other crews have resolved not to do. It seems to me that with the use of sliding seats the rapid stroke entails too much exertion upon a crew, especially upon their loins and legs. An exceptionally fine crew might succeed in doing well with this combination, but the fate of Bowdoin last year seems to show that it would be very hard to find such a set of men. They would, perhaps, keep up the rapid stroke for the race, but they would row only with the arms, because the strain upon the loins and legs would be too excessive.

The crew of Dartmouth is nearly as large as last year, and will probably average as much in weight. But they have trained very little, and have not developed much muscle. They were overtrained last year by John Biglin, and by an inevitable revulsion of feeling this year they are hardly trained at all. They found that the rowing practice of the gymnasium gave men a swinging stroke in the boat; and so that was abandoned. In its place they tried dumb-bells and calisthenics, but not with a very satisfactory result. The best thing about the crew is that they all have excellent lungs and good vital power. They are now as follows:

	Age.	Weight.	Height, Feet.
C. O. Gates, stroke and Captain	21	177	6.2
F. W. Mitchell, port stroke	21	176	6.
C. W. Eager, starboard waist	19	170	6.1
B. F. Robinson, port waist	21	145	6.
W. F. Westgate, starboard bow	22	170	5.11
W. G. Eaton, bow	20	156	5.11½
A. Eaton, substitute	24	155	5.10

It will be observed that the crew is not arranged as others are; but that the stroke pulls on the starboard side. Then the heaviest men are in the stern, and the lightest in the waist, with rather heavy men again in the bow. This was the method practiced by John Biglin last year, but he gave no reason for it, only saying that it was better so. Other crews desire to have their heaviest men in the centre, and their lightest in the bow, and it would seem to non-professionals that such would be the best way to trim a racing shell. But there is no disputing with professional knowledge, and the men say the boat keeps an even keel, and neither ships nor rolls. Only one of the present crew, Mr. Gates, rowed in the Springfield ragatta, and the other five are all green men, who never took hold of an oar until they commenced to train for this race. But they are all uncommonly hardy looking and well built. Probably Mr. Eager, the starboard waist, is the weakest, as he has rather outgrown his strength, according to the popular expression. He will be next year a very excellent man, but it is hardly probable that in this contest he will endure the strain brought upon him. The Captain thinks so, and if the substitute, Mr. A. Eaton, can possibly shake off the ague, which has been tormenting him, he will row in his stead. This will greatly improve the chances of Dartmouth for victory, because the waist is very weak at present, one man being too soft, and the other too light.

I went down with the crew to their boat-house, and had an opportunity of judging under what terrible disadvantages they labor. The Connecticut, which is frozen over up here in the hill region as far down in the year as April, and sometimes into May, was then covered with floating logs. These had formed a regular dam across the river in front of the bridge, so that the lower water was clear. But the Captain informed me that this was a lucky accident, as generally the timbermen take pains to prevent anything of the kind. They stripped for the oar, and certainly presented a very favorable appearance when in racing trim, as far as their bodies went. But their arms had less muscle than those of any crew I have seen. This, no doubt, is the result of their not exercising faithfully in the gymnasium. The Captain, who is a finely built man, was only 11¼ inches round the biceps, and 11½ round the forearm. Goodwin, of Harvard, is 17½ inches round the biceps, and 12¾ inches round the forearm. Neither did Gates seem very muscular, behind the shoulder. The men who appeared in best training were Westgate and Mitchell. They were all, however, very broad in the loins and with good chests, although the latter did not exceed the measurement of others, and, in fact, did not equal them. Gates is only 36½ inches round the chest, but he can inflate to 40. Mitchell is only 35, but he can inflate to 39. Eager is only 35, but he can inflate to 40. Robinson is 34¾, but he gets to 36. Westgate is 37, and he inflates to 39, as does Eaton, who measures the same also. The first three have evidently a singular power of expanding the chest. One and a half inches to two is the utmost a man can inflate, and Eager, the weakest of the crew, can inflate five inches. But the figures are exactly what the Captain gave me, and therefore presumably correct.

Their action in the boat was very different from that of other crews, as they bend their backs considerably, and recover quickly. The water below the bridge was not good very far, and so they had to practice going up and down about three-quarters of a mile. Whenever they spurted and tried their racing stroke of forty-two to the minute, it became apparent that Mr. Eager would never stand the pace. For he soon began to hang over his oar, a sure indication that he was not rowing with his body. All the crew when they rowed fast seemed to go too deep into the water, "to bucket," as the phrase is, but this I believe is considerably the fault of the oars, which are a mixed lot, and not at all suitable. But it was very clear that as a whole the crew were very much behindhand, both in training and in rowing. They can hardly be otherwise with such conditions of river as they have here. There is, indeed, about five miles off a pretty lake, called Enfield Pond, where they go when the reign of the logs becomes unendurably long. Here they have a perfect training-ground, four miles of clear water on one side of the Shaker Bridge, and two miles and a half on the other. This Shaker Bridge is peculiarly built, but its plan of construction is such that it serves as a complete wind-shelter for the crew. When the wind blows down the lake and one side is rough the other side is perfectly calm, and the converse is the case when the wind blows up. Unfortunately the distance is an impediment to their going there often, as the duties of the college keep them pretty hard at work during the training season. If some day a Summer resort should be established at the lake, and good roads and good teams should spring up simultaneously, this place would become the regular training ground of Dartmouth, and this would improve their chances of victory 100 per cent. As it is, they go half developed and half trained to meet men of perhaps less physical power, but who are fully developed and fully trained. In my opinion, the result is a foregone conclusion. But when they get to Saratoga and find out what they ought to do and what they ought to omit, they will pick up with wonderful quickness, and will show very fairly on the great day.

GAR.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants, 36, amounting to $689,063 99. Receipts from arrears of taxes, &c., and interest, $25,782 77; collection of assessments and interest, $1,146 65; market rents and fees, $1,582; water rents, $3,571 15; licenses Mayor's office, $381 25; fees and fines District Courts, $56. Total, $32,519 82.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MANUAL OF FRENCH POETRY, with Historical Introduction and Biographical Notices of the Principal Authors, for the use of the School and the Home. By A. H. MIXER, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Rochester.

The compiler of a book like this does not lay claim to the merit of originality. All that can be aimed at in a compilation is, in fact, the exercise of sound judgment and good taste. Selections made to give a bird's-eye view of the realm of poetry should be characterized by some general literary merit, and by those particular features calculated to give the best possible and most complete idea of individualities; and this the author of the *Manual* has understood and illustrated.

His specimens of French poetry from Malherbe to the present time are arranged chronologically. This arrangement, though not providing a graduated course of reading from the simplest and easiest compositions to the most difficult, has the advantage of showing in natural sequence the birth, growth, and development of the national poetry, and how it was affected by the infusion of qualities which proceed from education and imitation. French poetry has a strongly-marked character of its own which foreigners often fail to appreciate, and in which many do not even recognize the familiar elements of poetical endowment. It commonly flows from the superficial layers of the heart, and not from the most deeply-seated sources of emotion. Grace, wit, and mirth are its ordinary ingredients. It smacks more of action than of meditation, of reason than of fancy. There is something regular and methodical about it which makes it appear tame to many, who esteem it as not far enough removed from prose. The French poet is expected to be self-possessed and sensible. Imagination—which one of them called "*la folle du logis*"—is not to have an undisputed sway over him. He is bound by Boileau's precepts to respect the rights of reason, and not to disregard them for the glitter of gorgeous imagery and the wild rhythm of grandiloquent passion.

Not only is the French conception of poetry somewhat different from ours, but there is also a code of stringent and uniform rules of versification to be followed, while the language itself is lacking in the elasticity necessary for purposes of poetical calisthenics. All these things must be taken into account by readers of French poetry, who then will find it as rich a source of intellectual and æsthetic enjoyment as any poetical compositions in other languages. Mr. Mixer has collected a number of pieces which are gems of descriptive beauty and pathetic eloquence, many of them being wrought with an artistic skill and a purity of taste which cannot be surpassed.

He has prefaced the selections by a little notice of their respective authors. These notices are generally correct, concise, and sufficiently instructive. That on Béranger is the most exhaustive, and the best in the volume; those on Lamartine and V. Hugo rank next, though the latter fails to give a complete list of Hugo's latest poetical works.

In his appreciative remarks the author gives the opinion and judgment of the best and most authoritative French critics rather than his own. In this he has acted with good judgment. Every one has a right to a personal opinion in matters of literature as well as of other things, and to express it if he chooses. But in questions of foreign literature, when sound instruction is to be conveyed, it is well to be a little diffident of one's own knowledge, and to rely on that of the native critics whose verdict has been generally indorsed and accepted.

For readers who are not familiar with Sismondi, Raynouard, Geruzez, Nisard, &c., the Introduction will prove an interesting essay on the early history of French literature. It is well adapted from approved French authorities, and contains much sound information in reference both to the development of the French language and to some peculiarities in its æsthetic characteristics. The supposed incapacity of the French for the production of epic poetry is one of these. The reader of Mr. Mixer's introduction will find that the rich harvest of epic poems France brought forth in the early age of her literature compensates, in some degree, for the dearth of works like Dante's *Divina Commedia* or Milton's *Paradise Lost.*

The selections are made with great regard to both literary and moral worth. Some of them are quite rare, and not often met with by ordinary readers. Nothing objectionable has found admittance into the book. As the French say: *La mère en permettra la lecture à sa fille.* The larger space has been allotted to modern poetry. This is well enough. We would only say that the classical poets weigh too lightly in the author's scale. They look a little underrated and slighted, and the excerpts made from them fail altogether to give an adequate idea of their genius and dignity, except, perhaps, those of La Fontaine. Fifty-five pages are devoted to Béranger, while Corneille, whom France calls *le grand Corneille*, and Molière, the unapproached comic writer, scarcely have six for their share.

We would also direct attention to numerous misprints which should be corrected in a second edition. We find them on pages 90, 92, 100, 117, 143, 154, 159, 161, 162, 176, 184, 228, 231, 377, 395, 396, 452, 472, 484, 487, 489, 498, 501. In a book which in all other respects is equally creditable to both author and publisher these should not be permitted. On page 452 is the line, *L'air, chemin des oiseaux, deviendra une rue triste,* which we are puzzled to bring within the province of any known poetical measure or license. Mme. De Ségalas cannot have written it; in fact, no school-boy a little conversant with French prosody would make such a venture.

MILK ANALYSIS. A Practical Treatise on the Examination of Milk and its Derivatives, Cream, Butter, and Cheese. By J. ALFRED WANKLYN, M. R. C. S. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. 1874.

We, in New-York, have not yet adopted the elaborate means for preventing the adulteration of food which has for a long time been in operation when this book was originally published. When we have, the value of works of the kind may be better appreciated. Meanwhile, however, they are of use, not only on account of the practical information they contain, but also as directing public attention to a question of much importance, especially in the towns. The necessity of a supply of good milk is often regarded as merely a matter of convenience, justice, or luxury. But it has been amply proved that the health and proper nourishment of children are very seriously affected by any deviation from the standard of purity in the milk supplied to them. Mr. Wanklyn, the author of the little work before us, has for some years devoted special attention to the subject of milk analysis, both as a scientific investigation and for the information of local bodies as well as of the Government of Great Britain, and he has given us, in a condensed form, the teaching of his experiences. Not the least important chapter in his book is that wherein he exposes the failings of the lactometer, upon which it has too long been the custom to rely, for testing the quality of milk. It has long been affirmed that a more untrustworthy device than the lactometer has seldom emanated from science, but we do not remember to have seen its defects so prominently explained by any previous writer. "It confounds together milk which is exceptionally rich with milk which has been largely watered." And Mr. Wanklyn mentions the case of one of the London prisons where the authorities are especially particular about their supply of milk. They allow no milk to enter the prison unless it comes up to the M mark on a certain lactometer. The mark is pitched very high, and the milk purveyor reaches it by skimming the milk. This will be readily understood when the composition of milk is remembered. The density of the fluid depends on the presence of sugar, caseine, and mineral matters. It is lessened by the presence of fat globules. Thus, one trick of the milk trade is actually encouraged by the lactometer. The milk is partially deprived of its cream first. This increases its gravity. It is then dosed with water until it is brought to the nominal standard. This, it appears, cannot well be discovered by an estimation of the cream afterward, for if the process have been properly performed the watered milk, says Mr. Wanklyn, will throw up the fat that is left on it more perfectly than unwatered milk. He therefore is of opinion that one of the first steps necessary to be taken in milk analysis is to abandon the use of the lactometer. Nor does he think that the creamometer is very much more to be trusted. "The only really safe and satisfactory means of examining milk is by means of an analysis of it." This consists in first determining the solids and the water. The fatty matters have next to be ascertained, which, being subtracted from the total amount of milk solids, gives the amount of "solids not fat," a knowledge of which is sufficient to enable a judgment to be come to as to whether or not the sample of milk has been watered.

In the principle of his analysis, Mr. Wanklyn does not pretend to offer anything new, but in the course of his explanation of the whole detail of the proceeding it will be seen that he has reduced it to an exceedingly simple form; and he has put the matter so plainly and explicitly that no one with any experience in laboratory work can fail to follow him successfully. We shall not attempt to outline the nature of that part of his book, which must be read; but it may be well to note a few of the results of his investigations. Samples of good country milk were found to contain an average of 12.45 per cent. of solid matters. But many of the dairies that supply London are within the metropolis; and it was found, from a similar number of samples of rich town-fed milk, the solids rose to 14.07 per cent. Out of fifty-six samples of milk examined in London only fifteen were unwatered or nearly unwatered. It appears, in fact, as the result of about 1,000 analyses that only about ten per cent. of the milk supplied to the British metropolis is genuine. As a fact, however, of more general importance in increasing the value of analysis, it must be noted that the composition of milk is found to be very constant. Thus, variations in the diet of the cow show themselves rather in the quantity than the quality of the milk, always assuming that the animal is in good health. A comparison of the milk yielded by the poor and ill-fed Bengali cow in India with that from the highly-fed animals in England showed very little difference between the two. But the amount given by the former was only a small fraction of that yielded by the latter. Mr. Wanklyn does not appear to have much faith in the theories of milk-poisoning, and the production of typhoid fever by the use of so-called infected milk. But his notice of this subject is very brief. It is in the other part of its contents that the chief merits of his book will be found, and as a concise practical contribution upon a subject of much hygienic importance we fully recognize its value.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Hulda. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Our Fred. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

Morford's Short-trip Guide to America. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. New-York: Lee, Shepard & Dillingham.

Elevation of the Poor. Boston: Roberts Bros.

David Crockett. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

A Journey to the Centre of the Earth. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Wilkes, Sheridan, Fox. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE LONG ISLAND SHORE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Accept my thanks for your justice in remanding "the writer of the article in THE TIMES" about certain supposititious nuisances on the Long Island shore, from the position of editorial contributor to that of correspondent; from which I infer that you are not longer willing to assume the responsibility of his traducing pen. You may well take this course when, in his second communication, he so materially mitigates the spirit and matter of his original statements. He concedes that there is not so much of objectionable matter on the Bath shore as last year, and yet tells us that "last Summer he bathed there regularly." Now, if the shore was clean enough for him to bathe there "regularly" last year, and it is better this year, we must conclude either that there was not much of "the pestilence-breeding matter" of which he spoke in THE TIMES of the 18th, or that he is happily endowed with the "strong stomach" which he then said was needed by those who would bathe in such nauseating waters. He acknowledges that he so much likes our shore as to have bathed there "regularly" last Summer, and that it was attractive enough to make him the very first bather there this year; and yet in the same sentence he says there is now enough refuse "to prevent any decent person from going into the water." What is the inference? Either that the shore is not as he describes it, or that he is not the sort of person he here speaks of. I am surprised that our critic should take a party including ladies to bathe on a shore which so imperatively requires that visitors should be endowed with "strong stomachs," and that they should be fever-proof. Is he ungallant, or has he a diseased imagination? I can only conclude that the latter is his trouble, and would suggest to him that more frequent visits to Bath would be the best method of curing his unfortunate hallucination.

As to the comparative value of your disputant's testimony on this matter, I have only to say that while "the writer of the article in THE TIMES" says he visits Bath once a week in the Summer and once in three weeks in the Winter, I live close on the shore, and visit the beach from two to ten times a day the year round. Moreover, let me assure your pleasure-seeking readers that the people of Bath are so much more sensitive about such matters than "the writer of the article in THE TIMES" has impliedly conceded himself to be, that they would remedy the thing long before he, at least, would be likely to feel aggrieved about it.

A RESIDENT OF BATH.

BATH, Long Island, Wednesday, June 24, 1874.

MONTHLY COAL SALE.

The monthly sale of Scranton coal took place yesterday, at the company's sales-room, Exchange place. Only 25,000 tons were offered for sale. The prices obtained showed a marked advance over those realized at the previous sale. Steam-boat was first sold at $4.90, and the balance at $4 87½. Grate all went at $5, and all the stove at $5 65. For egg there was a little competition. The first lot sold at $5, then rose to $5 15, and fell off to $5 12½. Chestnut commanded for the largest quantity $4 62½; a small balance went at $4 57½.

The following are the prices obtained at the last and present sale:

	Tons.	May.	June.
Steam-boat	5,000	$.... @$4 65	$4 87½@$4 90
Grate	5,000	.... @ 4 82½	.... @ 5 00
Egg	5,000	4 97½@ 5 00	5 00 @ 5 15
Stove	5,000	.... @ 5 47½	.... @ 5 65
Chestnut	5,000	4 40 @ 4 42½	4 57½@ 4 62½
	25,000		

The average rise on steam-boat is 23¾ cents per ton; on grate, 26½ cents; on egg, 18¾ cents; on stove, 32½ cents; and on chestnut, 22½ cents.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL RECEPTION.

Grammar School No. 8, situated on Grand street, had its annual reception yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Dr. George Moore, the Principal of the school, presided. The programme of exercises included singing, the distribution of prizes and certificates, and several addresses by gentlemen representing the Trustees and Inspectors of the ward and district. Dr. Moore expressed himself satisfied with the progress of the school. The proceedings were altogether of a pleasant and interesting kind.

THE ESTIMATES.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

IMPORTANT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF CONTROLLER GREEN—THE RATE OF TAXATION TO BE 2.93—A REDUCTION OF OVER $5,000,000.

The Board of Apportionment reassembled at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. All the members were present, and a better feeling than was evinced on the previous day seemed to pervade the proceedings after the roll was called. Mr. Lyon, a resident of one of the new wards, appeared on behalf of the tax-payers of the annexed district, and stated that the amount appropriated last year—namely, $74,500—for the public lamps thereon would be necessary, he thought, for 1874. He said he believed the old contracts for gas in that district were binding.

Controller Green replied that he saw no necessity of paying a greater price for gas in the new wards than in the Harlem district. The price paid per lamp in the latter was $39, while $50 was charged in the annexed district.

Mr. Lyon referred to the expense of the company in supplying gas to the new wards, and said that in some of the sections the private consumers numbered only four to one mile.

Controller Green reminded the gentlemen that there were no private consumers on some of the boulevards for one mile and a half, and yet the price per lamp was only $39. He said, however, that the board would give the matter due consideration.

Mr. Lyon then retired.

Controller Green then submitted the following explanatory statement of the estimates:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 24, 1874.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

With this I submit for the action of the board the revised budget for the year 1874. I shall be glad to see it further reduced if the board can find it consistent with the public interests to do so, and I shall cordially co-operate to that end:

Under the charter it was necessary that the board should prepare the estimates for 1874 on or before Nov. 1, 1873. At this time the question whether a portion of Westchester County should be annexed was not determined, and there were other existing provisions of law that required the insertion in the levy of various sums of money which would not otherwise have been inserted.

On the 4th of February, 1874, a communication was presented to the Senate from his Honor, the Mayor, inclosing bills prepared for the purpose of enabling the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to reduce the amount of taxation by a revision of the estimates previously made.

These bills were, on the 10th of February, 1874, referred to the Committee on Cities of the Senate, on which are two Senators from this City. On the 25th of February, 1874, a communication was presented to the Senate on this subject from the Mayor, containing the following language:

"The burden of taxation as the estimate now stands will be at the rate of about 3.40 per cent., which can, as stated in the communication of the Controller, transmitted to the Senate, be considerably reduced if authority be promptly given by the Legislature in aid of such reduction."

Notwithstanding this, these simple bills, having no object whatever but a reduction of the taxes, were detained in the hands of the committee, and were not finally passed by the Senate until the 7th of April, fifty-seven days after they were introduced. They did not pass the Assembly till the 29th and 30th of April.

These bills for the reduction of taxes in this City were detained by malign influences for nearly three months. The proportionate reduction on the expenses of the department, for at least one-third of the year, has been prevented by unnecessary and improper delays.

In addition to this the bills were amended so as to embarrass the action of the board under them, and adversely to the interests of the City.

The following table will show in some detail the allowances for the year 1874 in the estimate before its revision, and the allowances as now proposed:

EXPENSES FOR 1874.

For What Purpose.	Estimates as Now Fixed.	Amount as Proposed.
The Legislative Department	$192,500 00	$188,000 00
The Mayoralty	59,500 00	59,500 00
The Finance Department	475,000 00	371,150 00
The Law Department	138,370 00	138,370 00
The Department of Public Works	1,632,500 00	1,516,000 00
The Department of Public Parks	665,500 00	665,500 00
The Department of Public Buildings	115,700 00	114,076 64
The Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,541,685 50	1,426,587 25
The Health Department	224,750 00	226,461 57
The Police Department	4,495,494 80	4,431,416 64
The Fire Department	1,629,871 00	1,585,794 33
The Board of Education	3,919,086 00	3,769,086 00
The Department of Taxes and Assessments	157,400 00	147,400 00
The College of the City of New-York	150,000 00	150,000 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and blank books	92,000 00	113,000 00
Printing Executive Departments and Judiciary	15,000 00	10,000 00
Printing Legislative Department	7,500 00	3,000 00
The City Courts and Courts' expenses	534 900 00	371,080 40
Board of Estimate and Apportionment—expenses of	1,500 00	500 00
Special contingencies	500,000 00	....
Judgments	200,000 00	200,000 00
Salaries Commissioners of Accounts	6,000 00	6,000 00
Fourth Avenue Improvement	1,598,767 50	....
Interest on the City debt (The proposed amount includes the interest on former County debt.)	6,480,458 46	8,250,000 00
Additional for Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	....	100,000 00
Floating debt fund stock of 1878—annual installment	130,763 33	130,763 33
Stock for docks and slips—Redemption of	50,000 00	50,000 00
Volunteer soldiers' family aid fund bonds, $10	500,000 00	500,000 00
Redemption of City debt as provided by chapter 3, (City Prison,) laws of 1873	250,000 00	....
Redemption of Westchester debt. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	....	85,000 00
	County.	
Interest on the County debt	$2,640,055 40	See City debt.
Soldiers' substitute redemption bonds—Redemption of	500,000 00	500,000 00
Bonds as provided by section 3, chapter 95, laws of 1873, installment to be raised in 1874, State sinking fund	364,438 77	....
State taxes	6,293,359 09	6,293,359 09
C'mm'n schools for State	1,380,122 61	1,380,122 61
Advertising	2,500 00	100 00
Armories and drill-rooms	250,000 00	70,000 00
Cleaning and supplies for County offices	50,000 00	25,000 00
Contingencies—District Attorney's Office	10,000 00	10,000 00
County contingencies	15,000 00	10, 00 00
Coroners' fees	76,500 00	75,000 00
Disbursements and fees County officers and witnesses	20,000 00	28,000 00
Special contingencies	200,000 00	....
Election expenses	138,950 00	138,950 00
Jurors' fees	35,000 00	30,000 00
Repairs to County buildings and offices	10,000 00	10,000 00
Rents (County)	47,500 00	See rents in City
Support of prisoners in County Jail	20,000 00	See rents in City
Salaries, Legislative Department, (Supervisors' salaries)	32,000 00	4,999 80
Salaries, Executive Department	24,033 33	6,594 33
Salaries, Judiciary	696,945 00	888,195 00
Asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions	689,295 00	725,020 00
Bureau of Municipal Correction	....	25,000 00
Board of Education, late town of West Farms	....	3,889 72
Commissioners of Sinking Fund, expenses of	....	2,500 00
National Rifle Association	....	5,000 00
New City Prison Commission, expenses of	....	13,000 00
New Court-house, maintenance of	....	25,000 00
Rents, except armories and drill-rooms	....	70,400 00
Real estate, expenses of	....	50,000 00
Salaries, Bureau of Attorney for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes	....	7,333 33
Armories and drill-rooms, rents of	....	25,000 00
Armories and drill-rooms, for wages of armorers and maintenance of and refreshments for troops on City duty	....	10,000 00
Contesting street-opening cases, ch. 483, laws of 1862	....	5,000 00
Expenses arising out of annexation of the late towns of Westchester County, not included in any other item of this estimate	....	100,000 00
Total	$39,218,945 79	$35,136,150 04
Less general fund	2,080,000 00	3,000,000 00
Total	$37,138,945 79	$32,136,150 04

The following table shows in several special instances the progress made in the reduction of salaries.

It will be noticed that there is a reduction in the salaries as a whole of nearly one-half, though in two or three instances they are largely increased, and in others they remain untouched; yet the gross result is a reduction of about fifty per cent., making a saving to the tax-payers on the salary item of one-half:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SALARIES IN 1871 AND 1874.

Title of Office.	1871.	1874.	Reduction.
Mayor	$13,500	$12,000	$1,500
Controller	17,000	10,000	7,000
Commissioner of Public Works	7,500	10,000	Inc.
President of the Board of Aldermen	4,000	5,000	Inc.
Corporation Counsel	24,500	15,000	9,500
President of the Board of Police	15,000	8,000	7,000
Three Commissioners of Police	45,000	18,000	27,000
President Department of Parks	....	6,563	....
President of the Fire Department	10,000	7,500	2,500
Four Commissioners of Fire Department	40,000	10,000	30,000
President of the Department of Charities and Correction	10,000	6,500	3,500
Commissioners of the Department of Charities and Correction	40,000	10,000	30,000
President Health Department	5,000	6,500	Inc.
Commissioners Health Department	15,000	5,000	10,000
President Department of Taxes and Assessm'ts	10,000	6,500	3,500
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	40,000	10,000	30,000
President Department of Docks	10,000	6,500	3,500
Commissioners Department of Docks	40,000	6,000	34,000
Sup't of Buildings	7,500	4,000	3,500
Clerk of the Common Council	7,500	5,000	2,500
District Attorney	15,000	15,000	....
Surrogate	15,000	15,000	....
County Clerk	3,000	3,000	....
Commissioner of Jurors	15,000	5,000	10,000
Public Administrator	5,000	5,000	....
The Recorder	15,000	15,000	....
The City Judge	15,000	15,000	....
Justices Police Courts	90,000	88,000	2,000
Justices District Courts	100,000	88,000	12,000
Corporation Attorney	15,000	7,500	7,500
Total	$659,500	$424,500	$236,500

The following table shows a comparison of the amount of expenditures for various objects and purposes in the year 1871, and as now proposed for 1874:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR 1871 AND 1874.

Department or Purpose.	1871.	1874.
Legislative Departm't	$526,193 75	$188,000 00
Mayoralty	46,109 28	59,500 00
Department of Finance	539,374 21	371,150 00
Law Department	123,174 50	138,370 00
Department of Public Works	2,861,921 62	1,516,000 00
Health Department	330,448 60	226,461 57
Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,278,092 71	1,426,587 25
Department of Public Parks	310,094 20	655,500 00
Department of Buildings	159,103 02	114,076 64
Police Department	3,430,281 86	3,411,416 64
Cleaning streets	712,515 64	1,020,000 00
Fire Department	1,145,368 34	1,585,794 33
Board of Education	2,688,493 32	3,769,086 00
Department of Taxes and Assessments	....	*147,400 00
College of the City of New-York	....	†150,000 00
The Judiciary	1,432,894 99	1,259,275 40
Asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions	448,592 83	725,020 00
Armories and drill rooms	315,00[illegible] 90	105,000 00
Coroners' fees	122,382 74	75,000 00
Judgments	1,256,321 49	200,000 00
Advertising, stationery, maps, blank-books, and printing	798,430 38	126,100 00
Jurors' fees	25,808 00	30,000 00
Disbursements and fees for County officers and witnesses	165,882 40	28,000 00
Cleaning, supplies, lighting, heating, and repairs to buildings and offices	91,098 26	60,000 00
Donations	113,472 08	
County contingencies	24,009 16	10,000 00
Election expenses	82,955 50	‡138,950 00
Salaries Executive Departments, County	257,156 32	13,927 66
Salaries, Legislative, County	39,502 86	4,999 89
Salaries, Board of Assessors and Board of Revision	37,944 13	§........
Support of prisoners in County Jail	25,298 38	
Sundry miscellaneous purposes	210,354 30	162,400 00
Expenses of Bureau of Municipal Correction	....	25,000 00
Expenses for interest and redemption of debt of the late towns Westchester County annexed to the City of New-York, and other estimated expenses of said annexed territory not embraced in any item of the Departments		288,889 72
State taxes	6,741,956 18	‖7,673,481 70
Interest on debt	6,025,644 72	8,250,000 00
Redemption of debt	1,184,970 69	1,180,763 33
Total	$33,550,849 36	$35,136,150 04

* In 1871, included in salaries—Executive.
† In 1871, included in Board of Education.
‡ The expenses in 1871 were not paid until 1872.
§ Salaries of Board of Assessors, provided in 1874, under head of Department of Taxes and Assessments.
‖ Portion of the State taxes for 1871 paid in 1872.

The amount of taxation this year, as fixed by the estimate of December last, was $37,138,945 79, or a rate calculated on the valuation of 1873 of about 3.40 per cent.

The amount of taxation for this year, as now proposed, is $32,136,150 04, or a rate on the same valuation, after adding the percentage provided by law, of about 2.93 per cent.

Showing a reduction of amount of taxation of $5,002,795 75, and a rate of 2.93 per cent. instead of 3.40 per cent.

All the current expenses of the City for the year are included in this estimate. Each year should bear its own burdens of money expenditure. There are laws on the statute-book which require that certain expenditures should be paid from bonds. They were passed at the instance of the late corrupt rulers of the City for their use, and their repeal is resisted for reasons similar to those that secured their passage.

I have heretofore recommended and urged their repeal.

I have no doubt whatever that the departmental estimates, though reduced in many instances, are still larger than they should be.

It is difficult to extricate the departments from established methods of executing the business of the City, and from the influence of extravagance that prevails throughout the whole community.

Time alone can accomplish this. Every year we are gaining on it.

Respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

When the communication was read, the Controller said he desired to give every facility to the board to examine the estimates, and would cheerfully give any information in his power for that purpose.

The statement was then laid over, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution, previously offered, providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of $100,000 for the Park Department for making surveys, &c., in the annexed district, was then called up. The law (chapter 604) authorizing the issue, was passed by the last Legislature. It is entitled "an act for the surveying, laying out, and monumenting of certain portions of the City and County of New-York."

Mr. Vance thought that there ought to be some check to the issue of bonds for the various departments. He believed that $30,000 might be sufficient in the present case.

Controller Green was of opinion that it would not be sufficient, as the act provided that a portion of the amount should be used to pay existing liabilities.

Mayor Havemeyer moved that the amount be fixed at $60,000, and the motion was adopted. The board then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

LOCUSTS IN ALGERIA.

An Algerian paper, says the London *Echo*, gives an interesting account of a struggle between the farmers of the colony and one of the most tremendous swarms of locusts that has ever descended upon the plains of Algeria. As soon as the distant cloud of invaders was perceived, every effort was made by the terrified agriculturists to prevent the descent of the hungry myriads upon their pastures, while, on the other hand, the locusts were equally determined to alight and take refreshment. In order to keep the insect host in the higher strata of the atmosphere, where a change of wind might at any moment carry them away, the farmers lit fires with damp weeds, and by collecting all their kitchen utensils, ringing all the bells, and shouting at the top of their voices, they produced such a concert of hideous sounds that for a time the locusts preferred famine to the din, and remained in the air; but at length hunger and fatigue overpowered them, and they decided on braving the worst and falling to the ground, when the green fields and trees suddenly turned yellow under the multitudes which instantly covered them. All through the night was heard one continuous and portentous sound—that of myriads of invisible jaws engaged in mastication—and next morning the battle recommenced, but the latest advices are of a discouraging nature, as they report that the locusts are engaged not only in eating, but in laying eggs.

DETERMINED RESISTANCE TO A DETECTIVE.

Louis A. Porter, a jeweler, of New-Berlin, Chenango County, N. Y., was indicted by the Grand Jury for obtaining jewelry to the amount of $2,500 from Steele & Brainerd, No. 11 Maiden lane, and other dealers, by false pretenses. A bench warrant was issued for Porter's arrest, and given to Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, to execute. The officer went to No. 117 Waverley place, where Porter was stopping, and informed the accused that he was under arrest. Porter seized a club, rushed upstairs and made a desperate attempt to escape, but was quickly overtaken and secured by Detective O'Connor. The prisoner, who had his coat torn to atoms in his frantic attempt to evade arrest, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and committed to the Tombs.

THE BARNUM DINNER AT BRIDGEPORT.

To-day the citizens of Bridgeport give Mr. P. T. Barnum, their fellow-townsman, a grand public dinner, at which he will be met by some of the most prominent men in Connecticut. Several invitations have also been issued to distinguished persons in New-York, and for their convenience special arrangements have been made with the New-Haven Railroad Company whereby suitable conveyance to Bridgeport by the 10 o'clock train has been insured. Besides the dinner, which will take place in the evening, other festivities have been provided for.

POSTAL FACILITIES IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

Mr. James Gayler, Superintendent of Letter Carriers at the New-York Post Office, who was appointed a Special Commissioner to visit the Post Offices in the annexed portion of Westchester County, will shortly be prepared with his report as to the feasibility of annexing them to the central office. Mr. Gayler has made a very full examination of the matter, has procured a great deal of statistics, and will, it is understood, recommend immediate postal annexation. This course, if carried out, will involve the introduction of the local postage rates into the new district. There are now ten Post Offices in the district, but by the new arrangement the number would be reduced to eight the offices at Mott Haven and High Bridge becoming merged in a central station at Morrisania.

A PRACTICAL JOKE

A telegram from Dubuque, Iowa, mentions the arrival of a stranger from the country in that town a few days ago and describes the result of his innocent inquiry for direction to the Marshal's office. He was directed to that officer's head-quarters, and told that if he did not find the gentleman in to step into the next room, and he would see a rope; to pull that, and the Marshal would respond. He followed instructions to the letter, and, not finding the officer in his office, the citizens were soon alarmed by the clamorous ringing of the fire-bell. Engine and hose turned out as quickly as possible, and posted to head-quarters to ascertain where the fire was located, and found the stranger there. The firemen demanded where the fire was, and, on his answering he knew of no fire but he wanted to see the Marshal, one of the firemen was so irate that he pitched into the stranger and gave him a sound thrashing. The stranger proceeded to a Justice's office to take out a warrant for the assault, but was informed that if he did the fireman would bring suit for giving the false alarm, which is liable to a $50 fine; so he decided not to sue, and when last heard from was looking for the man who told him how to find the Marshal.

A CAT HAS ITS DAY.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* says that a lady residing in that city had a startling adventure with a mad cat on Monday. The lady had been entertaining a neighbor, and she, in going home by the back door, saw a large cat lying in the yard, frothing at the mouth, and apparently in the act of springing at her. The visitor jumped back and entered the kitchen door, while the lady of the house ran to the cellar for the purpose of closing an iron grate. Just as she was closing the grate the cat flew at her, and so firmly did he place himself against the grate that the lady could only partially close it, having nothing about her with which to push it but an old umbrella. There, for ten minutes, afraid to run away and unable to relieve herself, the lady held the grate, while the cat frothed and bled at the mouth, and its eyes almost protruded from their sockets. At the end of ten minutes the cat became violently convulsed, rolled upon its back, and died. The lady in question will never forget that adventure.

HUMAN TESTIMONY.

Within a few months, says the Boston *Traveller*, a paper purporting to be a mortgage of personal property was handed a prominent legal gentleman on the witness stand in the Supreme Court, and he, under oath, stated that he saw the person sign the paper, and that his name was attached as witness in his handwriting. He was closely pressed by the opposing counsel to carefully examine and see if he did see the person sign it, and specially if his (the witnesses) name was written thereon by himself. He examined and replied to both in the affirmative. It afterwards appeared, in uncontradicted evidence, that the paper submitted was a copy of the original mortgage furnished by the City Clerk.

EARTHQUAKE IN UTAH.

The Salt Lake *Herald* says that about midnight of Wednesday, 18th inst., that city and vicinity received a slight shaking up, an earthquake being the cause. Dishes on the shelves were rattled, lamps were shaken about, chairs and bedsteads were made to dance, and movable things generally were shoved around. People had a big scare, but no one so far as heard from was injured, nor was any damage done to property. There were several vibrations, the shock continuing for about ten seconds. The vibrations were plainly felt at Alta and at Granite, where a rumbling noise was also heard. The earthquake was the most severe known in the valley since its settlement.

THE LEXINGTON AVENUE OPENING.

Chief Justice Davis rendered a decision yesterday denying the application made a few days since to open the confirmation of the report in the opening of Lexington avenue. The application was made on behalf of a Mr. Stevens, who claims that there had been improper discrimination by the Commissioners in the awards to owners, his lots having been put at only $1,500 each, while similar lots owned by Terence Farley were put at $4,000 each. In his decision the Judge says: "In my opinion the application comes too late. The moving party should not have permitted the proceedings to have gone on to their present state before taking steps to correct the alleged error. Public policy requires that the confirmation should not be disturbed when assessments have been collected and both the City and citizens put in relations where their rights must be seriously affected by disturbing the confirmation. The motion is denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Matthew McCabe pleaded guilty to assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Mary Mohr pleaded guilty to an attempted larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. ....George Wallace pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John Nolan pleaded guilty to assault and battery; one year in the Penitentiary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and other mining interests negotiated; real estate for business; persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References—Charles K. Graham, President Mutual Benefit Savings Bank; J. W. & K. Chisholm & Co., hair goods, Broadway. GRIGGS & CARLETON, Financial Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

$9,000 CASH, AND $4,000 ADDITIONAL in four months, will net twenty to twenty-five per cent. annual profit, in manufacturing and jobbing metal goods in this City. Advertiser will arrange with special or active partner, (active preferred,) on above basis. Parties having the money, and wishing good business investment, address INVESTMENT, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A NUMBER OF BLACK-walnut, reversible back, Sunday-school, or lecture-room seats for sale at a sacrifice, 5 feet 4 inches long; are thoroughly well seasoned, and very handsome in color, and in excellent condition; may be seen in Chapel of Christ Church, corner Harrison and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. For particulars apply to HENRY DALLEY, JR., No. 115 Liberty st., New-York.

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE A HALF interest in a safe and profitable manufacturing business. Any party who can keep an ordinary set of books, and who can furnish the above sum and good references, may address for particulars Post Office Box No. 496, New-York.

GENTLEMAN COMMANDING $5,000 TO $8,000, to join advertiser in manufacturing the best article of its kind in the world; demand unprecedented. Residence, 238 West 44th st., 3 to 6 P. M.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

MONOPOLY OF GREAT MAGNITUDE—A GENtleman with $8,000 or $10,000 to introduce the most useful article of its kind in the land. Residence No. 238 West 44th st., 3 to 6 P. M.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

Important sale of high class
Oil Paintings,
the recent importation of Mr. A. D'Huyvetter, Jr.
To be sold at auction,
at the Art Gallery,
No. 60 Liberty st.,
ON THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW, JUNE 25 AND 26,
at 12:30 o'clock each day.
Now on exhibition.
EDWARD SCHENCK.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP OBERDORFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Pursuant to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 29 Burling slip, on TUESDAY, June 30, 1874, at 12 M., the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of dress stands, sewing-machines, dress goods, safe, counters, &c., &c.—Dated New-York City, June 19, 1874. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 25, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Nevada. Can be seen on Pier No. 46 North River.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants; hotels, &c., promptly suited.

A SELECTION OF FIRST-CLASS SERVants for all capacities, male and female. JACQUIN'S French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

A GOODLY NUMBER OF GERMAN GIRLS, and other capable, reliable servants, of all nations, for City or country, can be seen daily at the large Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant German girl who speaks French fluently, as chamber-maid and waitress or as seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY A very tidy young Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands her work; is pleasant and well educated; would prefer to go in a private family in City or country. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING, OR TO take Care of Grown Children.—By a very neat, tidy young girl; has best recommendations from her last employer, who can be seen in this City. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

CHAMBER-MAID, LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS. —By a neat, respectable girl, with best reference from last place; is a thorough chamber-maid and waitress and a good laundress; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A German girl; can take care of children, do sewing, &c.; City or country; is very neat; capable of any kind of work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND FINE WASHING. —By a competent, agreeable young woman, who has lived in her last place a year and a half, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO find a place for a faithful, honest girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 47 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 213 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 153 East 56th st.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of French, German, and American cooking, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two North of Ireland girls, strong, capable, willing; one as good cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; together; country or City; understand milk and butter; want a steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family or boarding-house; City or country; thoroughly understands her work; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, all kinds of pastries, jellies, and delicacies; has best City references. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, CHAMBER-work and Waiting.—By two very tidy girls, who can be well recommended; will do the entire work of a family between them; City or country. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO COMPEtent girls, one as cook and to assist with the washing, the other as waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid; City or country; well recommended by their present employer. Apply at No. 42 West 22d st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; BY A NEAT, TIDY, AND very competent woman; has had twenty years experience at her business in England and America; has superior reference. To be seen at the agency, or address at No. 69 6th av. No charge.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. —By a capable, tidy, willing woman, for City or country; is used to care of milk, butter, &c., if required; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THOROUGH good cook, washer, and ironer, for City and country, by an excellent colored woman, with recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS; GOOD COOK and excellent washer and ironer; one as chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-work (or do the work between them;) City or country; have suitable references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN CITY OR county; she is an experienced meat, soup, and pastry cook; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend in every way; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 116 East 16th st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent girl as cook, washer, and ironer; short distance in the country preferred; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 401 West 54th st., corner 9th av., first floor, back room.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY OR CITY BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker and willing to assist in the washing; is a neat, orderly, and willing woman. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR WOMAN AS COOK; CAN do French or English and all other cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, nice side dishes; excellent baker; very best City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A very well recommended German girl; eighteen months' references; City or country; Inquire at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands soups, game, jellies, ice creams; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call for two days at No. 430 2d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK AND to assist with the washing; City or country; well recommended by her present employer. Apply at No. 42 West 22d st.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron in a small family; has two years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 East 78th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; HAS NO OBJECTION to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 87 Park av.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD COOK; NO OBJECtion to assist in washing; best of references. Apply at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CAPABLE, WILLING Swede girl, with good reference, for general house-work; is strong, willing, and not afraid of work; willing to go to the country, and will not return the next month; makes bread, &c.; good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do general house-work in a small private family; no objection to the country; best City references from last place. Call at No. 733 9th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do general house-work; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; in a small private family; has best City reference. Call at or address No. 157 West 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH YOUNG WOMAN, for City or country; is of a good disposition, kind with children; has good references. Is at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST COLORED, Southern help call at No. 85 4th av. J. GLASWAY.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR FINE Washing.—By a neat, respectable, and industrious young woman, as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in that capacity, honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, German; understanding her business perfectly; with City references; City or country. Call at No. 452 West 40th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; exceptional City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, very respectable and excellent laundress; country preferred; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; very best testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Scotch girl, of quiet, diligent habits, who has always been accustomed to children, as nurse or seamstress, or both; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will be useful and obliging; City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, POSITION AS nurse and attendant on invalid lady or child, or resident attendant in office practice; references. Only first-class physicians and their patients address "Care," Box No. 52 Astoria, Long Island, or apply at No. 64 Irving place.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON WHO DOES NOT speak English; is a good seamstress, and fond of children; fully trustworthy and obliging; can be well recommended. Call at the French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

NURSE.—BY A VERY TIDY, NEAT, AND KIND Protestant young woman of fine appearance; experienced nurse with young or growing children; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make; country or City; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERman girl, for City or country; is of good parents, and a desirable, useful girl for any family's work. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant woman as infant's nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth; is a good sewer; excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse or care of grown children; will assist in chamber-work; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, or chamber-maid and sewing. Call at No. 228 5th av., under the Stevens House.

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WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, and everything that belongs to waiting; can and has taken the place of a man; sober, honest, obliging, very tidy and neat; very best City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS AND LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMber-maid and Laundress.—By a neat, tidy, and very competent girl, with superior reference. Address or call at the agency, No. 69 6th av. No charge.

MALES.

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COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO FIND a situation for his coachman; sober, industrious young man; single; first-class groom; safe and experienced City driver; thoroughly understands proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening; can milk, and will make himself useful. Address Adams, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; understands the whole care of a gentleman's place; is a first-class groom; has a perfect knowledge of horses; the best of references from last employer. Address W. K., Box No. 45 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF long experience in the business; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is an excellent driver; can also milk; has the best City reference from former and last employers. Address W. C., East-side *Times* Office, No. 504 3d av.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man as first-class coachman; of quiet disposition, sober, honest, willing and obliging; careful City or country driver; with five years' first-class reference from last employer. Call or address F., No. 117 West 37th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN AND INDOOR SERVANT.—BY a Protestant young man, aged twenty-five years, and lately landed, who can groom and drive horses, wait on table, tend door, clean mirrors, polish furniture, &c.; good references; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

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COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City reference from his present employer as to capability, honesty, and sobriety; leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Call on or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant young man, who can care and drive horses, assist in the gardening, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is an excellent City driver; thoroughly understands his business; fifteen years' reference. Call on or address M. N., Wood Gibson's harness store, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH small family; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriage thoroughly; country preferred; first-class reference. Call or address No. 43 West 30th st., tailor's store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, AS coachman and groom; is thoroughly versed in all branches of horsemanship. Address T. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

DRIVER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE and industrious man and wife, (Germans;) the man as driver, farm hand, plain gardener, and generally useful man; the wife as cook, washer, and ironer, or general servant; are very willing, competent, and intelligent help, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCH single man, aged forty years, who can do vegetable and flower gardening; care green-house, prune, &c.; also is an experienced farm-hand; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, with no incumbrance; has sixteen years' experience in this country, and good reference. Address S. S., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A good gardener and florist; understands green-houses and graperies, both hot and cold; has the very best testimonials. Address Gardener, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

GROOM AND VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, aged twenty-three, or as coachman, single handed; thoroughly understands his business; can ride and drive well, or would travel with a single gentleman. H. G., No. 271 3d av., real estate office.

LIGHT EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN THE country by a young man aged twenty-four; best references given. Address F., No. 137 West 11th st.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

WAITER AND HANDY MAN.—BY A SINGLE person, aged thirty years, who can wait at table, care and drive horses, milk, work in a garden, paint, do carpenter work, &c.; best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH WAITer in a private family or hotel, who is expert at his duties in every respect, and has many years' unexceptionable references from first-class families; speaks English perfectly. Address J. J., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG man; understands care of silver, getting up all kinds of salads; lived in the best first-class families; best testimonials; willing to make himself useful; honest, sober, fine appearance. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITER.—FRENCH, AGED TWENTY-FIVE years; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' best references in Paris and London; City recommendation; City or country. Address Erouvill, No. 34 Clinton place.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDish man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; has the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address William, Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, AT their Summer residence, a Protestant man and his wife; the wife as a good family cook; the man as coachman, groom, or to make himself generally useful. All particulars can be obtained by applying at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av.

VALET.—AN INVALID GENTLEMAN WISHES AN English valet; he must be experienced and intelligent, and thoroughly recommended. Address Box No. 2,011 New-York Post Office.

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The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—EAST LYNNE—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theo. Hamilton, Mr. C. Leclercq.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—PERIL—Miss Maude Granger, Mr. McKee Rankin.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—IRISH EMIGRANT—VARIETIES—Mr. Dan Bryant, Mr. De Vere, Mrs. A. Hind.

BOWERY THEATRE.—A WOMAN OF THE WORLD—VARIETY—The Carrolls, Miss Weston, Mr. F. Jones.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE TWO SISTERS—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

"A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST."

In next Sunday's edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *will be printed entire* MR. BRET HARTE'S *new and original story, written expressly for this journal, entitled "A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst." This story will be found to be one of the most powerful and interesting ever written by* MR. HARTE. *As the demand for this, the latest work of the celebrated author, will undoubtedly be very large, newsdealers should send in their orders as early as possible.*

Mr. Postmaster General CRESWELL resigned his position yesterday, after having held it five years. He was the last remaining member of the Cabinet originally named by the President at the beginning of his first term. There is no one who will dispute that he has been a hard-working, pains-taking, energetic officer. He has given a great deal of labor to perfecting the administrative machinery of his department, and in some important particulars, has been remarkably successful. The repeal of the franking privilege has been largely his work, and it is an achievement of which he is justly proud. In some directions his energy has certainly been misspent, and especially in the advocacy of the scheme of postal telegraphy, which was a wild notion, instantly and almost universally condemned, but never abandoned by its author. The department made vacant by Mr. CRESWELL's resignation is one of the most important under the Government, and in its immediate connection with the people, perhaps the most important. It is to be hoped that it will be well filled by the President. It affords, we may add, a fine field for the practical extension of the civil service reform, which now rests wholly on the shoulders of the President.

Judge PIERREPONT's address to the law class at Yale, of which a report will be found in another column, rises very much above the average ability and interest of such productions. A good many knotty problems of current politics are glanced at in a way which is equally striking and suggestive. It presupposes no common ingenuity to be able to pass in an easy and natural fashion from the civilizing influence of the Pandects to the issue of the Reconstruction measures in the South, and from that to the bogy of Cæsarism, the influence of association on mental development, the commercial aspects of misgovernment in this City, the nomination of the Chief Justice, and the part to be played by the question of paper money in the next Presidential election. Judge PIERREPONT has succeeded in saying something worth reading on all these topics, whose connection will not appear so very remote after an appreciative perusal of his address.

Among the other speeches at College Commencements, yesterday, that of Gov. DIX, at Union, and that of Mr. EVARTS, at Dartmouth, will repay perusal. The former contains some sound advice on methods of study, and in regard to the cultivation of a concise style of writing and speaking. The latter is devoted to a eulogy of the late Chief Justice CHASE, and, as might be inferred from the very eminent fitness of Mr. EVARTS for such a task, the address will be found to contain the most able and comprehensive review of the life and character of the deceased jurist, which has yet been given to the public.

We print in another column, though not without regret, a portion of a statement made by Mr. THEODORE TILTON in reference to what has been for some time known as the "Beecher-Tilton" scandal. Mr. BEECHER's own admissions, as quoted by Mr. TILTON, are certainly very strong, and will, perhaps, startle many who hold that the lives of ministers of religion should correspond in some degree with their preaching. The solemn warning, "Be sure your sin will find you out," is not limited in its application to the hearers of the Word, but applies to the preachers thereof also. Mr. TILTON declares that he would not have published a line on this unpleasant subject but for the persistent attacks which have been leveled at him by the friends of Mr. BEECHER—and there seems no reason to doubt his word.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, member of Congress, stated in the House of Representatives on Monday that "a majority of the stock of the New-York *Tribune*" "is owned by JAY GOULD." A man may go very near the truth, and yet expose himself to a flat contradiction by some carelessness or inaccuracy. Of course, the "Professor" was very easily able to answer that JAY GOULD does *not* own a majority of the *Tribune* stock. But if Mr. STARKWEATHER had said that JAY GOULD assisted the Professor to obtain possession of the stock, after the death of Mr. GREELEY, he would have spoken the truth, and all the cunning of the Professor in the art of denying or otherwise misrepresenting facts would not have enabled him to contradict Mr. STARKWEATHER. "You have got my stolen watch in your pocket," says the victim to his light-fingered despoiler. "Oh, no, I haven't; search me." He is searched, and the watch is not there, because it was passed to a "pal." Mr. STARKWEATHER can apply the moral for himself.

The Democrats have held a convention in Maine which seems to have thrown the *World* into a sort of fit or trance. It not only volunteers an unusually fine display of what a Mobile paper justly calls its "superb English," but it even becomes pious, and offers up a song of thanksgiving—which is not so common a thing in its pages as dirty quotations from RABELAIS, or hideous *double-entendres.* "All hail," cries our inspired friend, "to the Democracy of Maine!" "They have laid hold of the living issues of a glorious and near future. God grant them speedy victory!" We should have more confidence in the predictions of the seer if he had ever been right before, but it is rather hard to keep one's faith in a prophet who is always wrong. When it comes, however, to "superb English," there is no denying our tribute of admiration to the *World*, which spoke the other day of a "situation of the deepest depravation," and which told us on the 19th inst. that the measure of the Democratic victory in Indiana and Illinois "will be in proportion to the vehement square-toed whole-heartedness of its opposition to the proved and open enemies of Free Trade and Hard Money." GEORGE ROBINS never produced a more truly "eloquent" passage.

THE ABOLITION OF MOIETIES.

The question as to the operation of a code of revenue law from which provisions for moieties have been excluded, is not to be decided either one way or the other, off-hand and before trial. In the first place, there is likely to be some misunderstanding of the subject itself. "Moieties" is a big-sounding word, and a little vague, and is therefore used, as such words are apt to be used, with not a very clear idea of its meaning. A moiety is properly one-half; nothing more or less; but, by license of usage, it has come to mean any considerable share which one person receives from another; and in the revenue phraseology of the United States it means a certain part of the fines and forfeitures incurred by violation of the law, and which is paid to the informers and the officers who bring about conviction. In other words, moieties are what the Government pays for the ability to enforce the revenue laws by exacting heavy penalties from persons who are detected in their violation. And in the consideration of the subject it should be remembered that comparatively few, certainly by no means nearly all, of those who defraud the revenue, and by so doing also defraud the honest importer, are detected; and it should also be borne in mind that these moieties are paid, not out of the public money, nor by the mass of importers, but only by the men who are at once the defrauders of the Government—that is, of the whole public in a general way—and of their rivals in trade in particular. This, we say, should be remembered; for from the loose way in which the subject has been discussed of late, it would seem as if the payment of moieties were a sort of robbery of the public Treasury, or an odious, oppressive tax laid upon the importing merchants of the country. As to the cases in which accident, misfortune, or error in the administration of the law inflicts penalties upon parties really innocent, although technically guilty, they are so very rare as to belong to that class of exceptions for which law cannot be made.

And this question of moieties should be kept entirely free from other provisions of the Revenue law which may be oppressive to the whole class of importers, and especially to an importer who has unintentionally fallen into error. Such are the power of arbitrary seizure of books and papers without the order of a court, and the forfeiture of the whole of a large invoice because some trifling article on it may have been, perhaps quite accidentally, undervalued. That these provisions of the late law should be regarded as odious and oppressive is not to be wondered at, whatever might have been the necessities which led to their enactment. But they are in no way connected with the payment of moieties—no more, at least, than the whole body of the Revenue laws are so connected; and the moiety question has been improperly and injuriously mixed up with these other provisions of the late law, its relations with which are indirect and accidental. For instance, the new law provides that books and papers shall be brought in as evidence only upon an order of the court; but this protection of the importer against arbitrary seizure might be given by a law which increased, instead of diminishing, the moieties paid upon conviction. The two questions have really nothing at all to do with each other.

But it may be asked, if we have officers for the collection of the revenue, why shall we not pay them fairly for their work, from the Collectors down, and depend upon them, demanding from them an efficient performance of their duties? If they do not collect the revenue and detect frauds upon it, what are they good for? This sounds reasonable, and doubtless it has in it an element of reason. We should demand from our Customs officers an efficient performance of their duties, and if they do not collect the revenue, and do all in their power to prevent frauds upon it, they do not perform their duties. But the detection of frauds which have been successfully committed is quite another matter. It should always be remembered that the revenue service is, in its regular and ordinary operation, a collecting and a preventive service—not detective. After all the examinations and checks of the proper officers, inside and outside of the Custom-house, have been passed, and the proper duties, according to their decision, paid, the importer is presumed to have complied with the law, and he and his wares are thereafter, except in virtue of some special provision of law, like any other merchant and any other merchant's wares. But he may have worked himself into this position by skillful fraud and brazen false swearing; and thus, by his dishonest practices and his perjury, find himself in a position to undersell largely his honest rival importers, who have as much respect for their oath as for their word. Against such men the Government and honest importers have found hitherto no protection, except in the infliction of very heavy penalties, penalties so heavy as to be a check even upon the temptation of enormous gains, and the giving a large share of those penalties to the informers, and to the officers who are principally engaged in bringing the rogues to justice.

For it should be remembered that the officers are dependent upon the informers, and that the informers have no hope of gain except in the energetic action of the officers. An importer who defrauds the revenue cannot do so without taking some one of his employes into his confidence; and generally it is this confidential person who prepares the false invoices and does the false swearing, receiving, of course, a certain share of the profits. Now the question is, whether it is not in the interests of justice and of honest importers, to say nothing of the public treasury, that this man shall some day be made to see that he will gain more money by revealing the frauds in which he has been concerned than by keeping silence and continuing in his evil ways? Without a certain inducement, we may be sure such a person will not make the desired revelation, except in cases of revenge, which are very rare. The officers of the Customs, the Collectors and their subordinates, are not detectives; and they would not be able to bring defrauders of the revenue to justice, if they were not able to hold out inducements that constantly bring to the Government information of all kinds and about all people—information which no honest man will be at all unwilling should be in the hands of the Government, and which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred gives no ground for action, and hardly of suspicion, but which must be paid for or brought out by the stimulus of a hope of payment. So, at least, it has been found hitherto.

In 1843 an effort was made to abolish the system of moieties. The collection of the revenue was tried without them, and the result was that all the duties that honest importers were ready to pay were collected and accounted for to the Treasury; intended frauds, patent upon invoices, discoverable by appraisers, and in the process of "entry," were prevented; the officers of the Customs did their duty; but the detection of accomplished frauds fell off, from the lack of information upon which to work. Fraudulent importers became bold, and the moiety system was restored with the approval of the honest importers. What will be the result of the new law, we shall not undertake to say; but perhaps we shall find that we have left one element out of our calculation—human nature.

THE NEW CITY BUDGET.

After the unsatisfactory and confusing series of wrangles in the Board of Apportionment, it is some satisfaction to be provided with something definite in the shape of tabulated estimates. The story told by these figures is, briefly, as follows: The estimates passed in December last reached a total of a trifle over thirty-seven millions, and called for a rate of taxation equal to 3.40 per cent. The estimates now before the board amount to a little more than thirty-five millions, and will be covered by a rate of 2.93 per cent., or a few cents on the hundred more than the tax of last year. The reduction of five millions has been effected as follows: A million and a half inserted as the City's share of the Fourth avenue improvement will not be required this year; another half million is saved by the repeal of the City Prison act, and by the passing forward to next year of the necessity for raising the first installment of the bonds required to pay for the fraudulent deficiency in the State sinking fund; the City revenues are estimated at a million more than in December last, and a reduction of about two millions has been effected in the estimates for current expenditures. The result, so far, is eminently satisfactory, and if, under the criticism of the Board of Apportionment, the figures can be made to yield still better results, the tax-payers will be found quite prepared to give the Board all the credit it deserves.

A comparison of the cost of running the City Government in 1874, with that entailed in 1871, yields the following results: The aggregate salaries of the leading officials has been reduced from $659,500 to $424,500—a saving which must be credited to the legislation of 1873. In comparing the aggregate expenses of 1874 with those of 1871, it is necessary to bear in mind several facts that the apologists for Ring rule studiously endeavor to conceal. With greatly enlarged City limits, and with an administration which, though still faulty enough, is yet much superior in character and results to that of 1871, the ordinary Municipal expenses are over a million and a half less than those of three years ago. That is to say, the apparent increase of the budget in 1874 is due to the addition of 2¼ millions of interest to the City and County debt, and to the addition of one million of dollars to the State taxes, the first item being a direct legacy of Ring plunder, and the second being chiefly due to the fact that the State is now paying its way instead of drawing from the sinking fund to pay for deficiencies in appropriations.

Nor should the comparison stop here. During the first nine months of 1871 the City and County debt was increased by twenty-five millions of dollars. It is true that eleven millions of that amount were represented by revenue bonds nominally payable from the taxes of the year. But by a reckless system of overdrawing accounts, postponing pay-rolls, and leaving claims unpaid, an accumulated deficiency had been created, more than sufficient, when added to the three months' expenses still to be met, to swallow up all the taxes of the year. The revenue bonds left unpaid by the Ring were practically a portion of the permanent debt, and more than half the misrepresentation with which a better order of things has been assailed is due to the willful ignoring of that simple fact. The true comparison between 1871 and 1874 should read as follows: Expenditures of 1871, thirty-three and a half millions; additions to the permanent debt, twenty-five millions; total expenditures from bonds and taxation, fifty-eight millions of dollars. Expenditures of 1874, thirty-five millions; aditions to permanent debt, say five millions; total from bonds and taxation, forty millions of dollars. Even these figures need qualification, on the ground that the interest charges of 1874 owe their oppressiveness to previous accumulations of debt; that the large amounts called for on account of repairs to public schools, hospitals, &c., are due to the neglect of these institutions under the Ring, and that the Administration of this year has to cover City limits nearly twice as large as those of 1871. Five millions of dollars would be a very moderate sum to deduct from the expenses of this year on account of burdens which either did not exist or were not recognized in 1871. In this way we should arrive at the instructive fact that the City and County Government costs twenty-three millions less than it did during the last year of Tammany misrule.

INSECURE BUILDINGS.

The calamity at Syracuse, terrible as it was, need not give rise to much surprise. For the hapless victims of the catastrophe, and for their relatives, the utmost sympathy must everywhere be entertained. No words can sufficiently describe the sense of commiseration which ought to fill the minds of all right-thinking persons at the loss of life and the fearful mutilations of innocent people which have taken place. But yet it is only one more in a long series of events that have happened lately as the results of a pernicious and dishonest system of constructing public works, and as long as that system is tolerated, we must expect that "accidents" of this kind, will from time to time have to be recorded. Considering the inefficient manner in which a great deal of the work of construction nowadays is being done, the wonder rather should be that such accidents are not more frequent than they are. It would be impossible to enumerate all that have taken place within the past year.

In this City it is notorious that numbers of buildings are put up with the most reckless disregard to permanent stability and safety, and that some of the most pretentious structures are lamentably deficient in the first elements of strength. When an unfinished house falls, and kills two or three laborers, the "accident" is reported and soon forgotten. When a place like the Stevens building is found to be falling, the inmates run away, passers by take the opposite side of the street, the architects or other persons interested publish a protest against the outcry, and forthwith nothing more is heard. When a building like that erected by the Third avenue Railway Company at the corner of Thirty-fourth street, sinks in the foundations, and numberless seams an inch or two in width are opened in all the ceilings and partition walls throughout the place, the rents are patched up and no further heed is taken of the matter. But it is the same system of dishonest work, or niggardly outlay of money, which these things indicate, that has flooded Louisiana and brought distress upon thousands of people in five of the Southern States; which the other day destroyed four or five villages in the Connecticut Valley; and which has now buried a multitude of men, women, and children under the ruins of a *new* church. And if such "accidents" as these are not of sufficient magnitude to enforce measures being taken for prevention in the future, we have no doubt that others of equal, or greater, moment will sooner or later be added to the list. But it seems to us that the warning should even now be considered enough, and that it is time to set about doing something that will stop the recurrence of any more such accidents. It sounds very well, in the first outburst of public indignation, to hear that the people who are responsible for them shall be punished. This was the threat that came from Northampton after the Mill River disaster. But unfortunately for the public, such threats too often prove empty, as seems to be the case in that instance. Yet they should not. Contractors or other persons by whose neglect or ignorance loss of life or personal injury is made to ensue, should be brought within the reach of the criminal law, and dealt with severely. If such a rule were rigidly enforced, the public would acquire a very strong guarantee against insecure buildings.

But this alone would not be sufficient. The appointment of official inspectors, although plausible enough in theory, is known to be open to many objections. Such officials may not always be strictly honest, and as soon as they yield to bribery they are worse than useless—they are dangerous. Or, being honest, they may be inefficient, or not sufficiently assiduous, when they may pass work which ought not to be passed. In that case, if the accident subsequently happens, the contractor relieves himself of responsibility by throwing it on the inspector, against whom, probably, nothing more than an error of judgment can be sustained. Official inspection is not without advantages, but in addition to holding the architects and builders responsible for any loss of life or personal injury, due to the instability of their work, legislative interference has, in the interest of the public, become necessary, to determine certain principles and matters of detail that need to be enforced in the construction of all buildings, whether public or private. Not till some such energetic measures are taken shall we expect to cease hearing of calamities like those at Williamsburg and Syracuse.

ITALIAN WORKMEN.

It must have been plain to the more intelligent of our working people for some time that the peculiar state of things between capital and labor in this City could not continue. Here there are thousands of able-bodied men, with little money saved, who are seeking work, while on the other hand is an employing class, crippled in means, who are waiting to carry out innumerable branches of production, but cannot, owing to the high wages demanded. The working men would undoubtedly give way but for the defense afforded by the labor unions. These enable them to hold out. The result is a stagnation in many branches of manufacture, building, and other labor, which is eating out the substance of the working classes very rapidly.

The time, however, has come in which the the employers are beginning to make a determined effort to break up this stagnation and to reduce the scale of wages. They have the advantage in this City of being able to get access to a class of foreign workmen who are not in such intimate connection with trades-unions as our own or the Irish and German laborers—we mean the Italians. Yet there is no more industrious or sober nationality among our working classes.

This effort is made by the employers in the form of an incorporated company, and with purely business objects. The association is entitled "The New-York Italian Labor Company," and has its head-quarters at No. 29 Broadway. The incorporators' objects are not only to furnish Italian laboring men with emloyment, but to protect them from imposition, and to act as the permanent agents of these laborers. They take out a power of attorney from each man employed through them, and receive as compensation for their services one day's pay for each month or fraction of it, which amount the contractor or employer must pay direct to the company.

This arrangement will almost do away with strikes, and as the Italians are a remarkably sober set of workmen, a contractor beginning with them, or an employer setting them to work, can reasonably hope to keep them through his job. Thus, if a house-owner desires to do a little "improving" on his country place in the suburbs of New-York, he writes to the Italian Labor Company and engages half a dozen first-class brick and stone masons. These men work their full number of hours and only charge from $2 75 to $3 50 per day, while the unhappy house-holder has previously paid from $4 to $5 for an eight-hours' day, with every now and then a strike. If he wants gardening-work done, such as grading, sodding, trimming, planting, and transplanting, he is only obliged to pay for the first six days $1 40 per day. Equally cheap rates are charged for such work as cleaning stores, houses, and warehouses, or clearing up vacant lots. The employer pays the fare to and from the City, and furnishes them with house-room and means of cooking. Or the men will be sent at $1 per day and board for the first six days, and $1 15 per day thereafter.

Workmen in all kinds of trades are promised. Carpenters for outside work at $2 25 per day, and for house repairs at $2 50; painters, including those working at graining and fresco work; paper-hangers, kalsominers, plasterers, and day laborers of every description. The company will even furnish labor of a higher quality, such as accomplished draughtsmen and artists for buildings. They prefer to supply the men themselves with board, as the Italians have their own tastes in the culinary direction. This they engage to do at from $10 to $13 per month.

We know nothing about the character or responsibility of this company. But we know that there are thousands of poor Italians in this City who are excellent laborers, and who are pleading hard for work. The difficulty of securing them in any branch of production before has been that there was no link of communication between American capital and this foreign labor. The men knew little of the language and nothing of the customs of the country. But they are willing to work; are steady, sober, and industrious; they have nothing to do with trades-unions, and they are accustomed to low wages. We do not see why our building contractors and all employers of labor in and near the City, should not freely make use of these men in gangs, and thus give the new company a fair trial. Such an experiment may break the Gordian knot, and solve the problem, for the present, of connecting capital and labor. The Irish malcontents among the laborers can do little injury to the Italians, and the authorities will protect employers in their rights.

SPAIN.

The statement which we lately published as having been made by a member of the British Government in the House of Commons, relative to the state of Spain, taken in connection with the evident drift of public opinion in Europe, leads to the conclusion that a change in the Government at Madrid must soon take place. A short time ago the London *Times* pointed to the successes of SERRANO against DON CARLOS in the North, as justifying his claims to recognition at the courts of other European powers. But while, on the part of Mr. DISRAELI's Cabinet, it is stated that there is no wish to defer that recognition, it is still considered desirable to wait until the Government of Spain has an appearance of greater permanency. Such an announcement coming from Lord DERBY's Under Secretary in the Foreign Office is important. It would not have been made if there were not some prospect of the object it expresses being attained. Nor are we left altogether without indications as to what that prospect is. The report, first started, we believe, in France, that Prince BISMARCK has been intriguing once more to establish a German Prince upon the Spanish throne, is unworthy of credit. The Prussian Chancellor may possibly wish to see such a consummation, but he is too shrewd to think that it could possibly lead to a definite settlement of the Government. Germany, too, as he well knows, is not Europe; and there are several nations in Europe by whom the scheme would be resented. It would not be the first time nor the second that such a proposition has led to mischief, and even Prince BISMARCK is not deaf to the teachings of history. But if it were true, and if German influence were to succeed in crowning a German prince at Madrid, it would only be the signal for fresh complications. The Spanish people are not likely to tolerate the rule of a foreigner, and any such who might again attempt the task of playing king to them would hardly meet as smooth a fate as King AMADEO. But if Germany is to undertake the duty of finding such a king, it could not well decline the responsibility of maintaining him on the throne; and that is an undertaking with which none of the present advisers of the Emperor WILLIAM are likely to entangle themselves.

It is becoming generally admitted, however, that the Republic is unpopular. The cause of DON CARLOS may once more have been rendered hopeless, but the efforts put forth by SERRANO to accomplish the victories which have been effected, have well-nigh completed the financial ruin of the Government. Affairs have, indeed, grown so desperate that something must speedily be done to save the country from a worse state of anarchy than it has yet known. It is not denied that Marshal SERRANO is likely to cling as long as he can to the dignities of his present position, but among many of the men now at the head of affairs, including the Marshal himself, there is an undisguised feeling in favor of Prince ALFONSO. This feeling is widespread throughout the army also, and is gaining ground among the people, who, wearied with the troubles that have torn the nation to pieces for six long years, begin almost to regret the day when they listened to the revolutionists, and drove Queen ISABELLA from the throne.

So strong is this sentiment becoming that, according to a correspondent who writes from Old Castile, the mere nomination of a foreign Prince to the throne would be met by the proclamation of ALFONSO as King of Spain by both the army and the people, and their determined defense of his position against all opposition. But, except under such a contingency, the return to a monarchical form of government, at the present time, must be hazardous. It would strengthen the cause of DON CARLOS, and take over to his side a number of malcontent Radicals, who prefer civil discord to any rule except their own. It would be beginning the restoration under the most unfavorable circumstances—with a ruined credit, a bankrupt treasury, and the necessity for a national uprising to secure peace. If the Spanish people prefer, as they now seem inclined to do, to return to the monarchy, the civil war that is impoverishing the resources of the land should be first crushed out. To that end the continuance of Marshal SERRANO at the head of, even a nominal republic, under the direct authority of the Cortes, is more to be commended than another change. Such an establishment of his Presidency would probably be deemed a sufficient guarantee of permanence to justify the recognition of the Spanish Government by other nations, and the attainment of that moral influence which it much needs. If, then, success attended his administration, the people would, perhaps, be disposed to estimate the respective claims of Prince ALFONSO and the Republic under a new light. This, however, may be expecting too much; for the condition of Spain can only be described as one of utter distraction, with an increasing degree of good will for the heir of Queen ISABELLA, and a return to that condition of things which, with all its evils, was not so bad as the present.

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

BOSTON, June 24.—At a meeting of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance to-day, it was voted to appeal to the voters of the State to consider the leading measures of the liquor traffic in the present Legislature: First—Its attempt to reduce the number of the State Constabulary. Second—Its special efforts to abolish the Commissioners. Third—Its offer, made through many Senators, not to attack the Prohibitory law if permitted to abolish the State force provided for its execution.

It was also resolved that the claim of the liquor party, that the sentiment of the State is in favor of license, is a downright insult to the intelligence of the people, and that until they can exhibit sufficient power to secure not only a Senate and House of Representatives, but a Governor in favor of license, it is clearly evident that the public sentiment of the State is in favor of prohibition.

A resolution was adopted calling upon towns and cities to hold mass-meetings in favor of total-abstinence and prohibition, on the Fourth of July; also indorsing Senator Washburn's election as a triumph for prohibition.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24.—The delegates and friends of the New-York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game have had another fine day in the field, and the following closely-contested prizes were won: For fly-casting—R. Wood, of Syracuse, first prize; S. M. Allen, of Oswego, second; C. Northrup, of Rome, third; J. F. Miller, of Oswego, fourth; N. A. Wright, of Oswego, fifth. In pistol-shooting, the first prize was won by J. B. Higham, of Buffalo, and the second by J. M. Witmer, of Niagara Falls. In the trap-shooting match for amateurs, M. Hoag, of Seneca Falls, was first, L. Barber, of Auburn, second; L. A. Bex, of Syracuse, third; L. Watkey, of Syracuse, fourth.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 24.—The Woman's State Temperance Convention met in Library Hall this morning, and was called to order by Mrs. A. W. Black, President of the Allegheny County Union. There was a large number in attendance. The Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, after which the convention was addressed by Gen. F. H. Lane, Mr. J. B. Graw, G. W. C. of New-Jersey, and others. Mrs. A. W. Black was chosen permanent President. A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, and the convention adjourned until the afternoon.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 24.—An unusually large number of young men from the various high schools of the country are here to attend the examination for admission to Cornell University. Among the number is Jessie R. Grant, son of President Grant, who is perhaps the youngest candidate, being only sixteen years of age.

YALE COLLEGE.

THE ALUMNI MEETING—THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF RECTOR PIERSON—THE LAW SCHOOL SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 24, 1874.

Somebody ought to christen Wednesday of Commencement week "Graduates' Day." I never heard it so called, but it certainly is so as certainly and distinctively as yesterday was "Class Day." All through the day and evening occur class meetings and suppers which are, of course, interesting to the participants therein, but the greatest general interest attaches to the mass-meeting of the Alumni, which was held this morning at Alumni Hall. The room was crowded to its full capacity with graduates, and there was also a sprinkling of ladies. Among the distinguished persons present were Origen S. Seymour, Ex-Chief Justice of Connecticut, Senator Ferry, Judge Maunsell B. Field, Edwards Pierrepont, and Gen. Pierson, the great grandson of Yale's first President. Prof. G. E. Day called the meeting to order by nominating for Chairman Maunsell B. Field, '41, and for Secretary, W. S. Pierson, '36. After these officers had been elected and had taken their seats, the graduates of '24 were asked to sit upon the platform, and thirteen reponded to the invitation. After the opening prayer by Rev. E. D. Morris, '49, the Chairman made a few remarks. He said that the higher education of the country was being developed at Yale, and in the future would be, and no other institution besides Yale promises to fill the ideal of a "university" as the term is understood abroad. He closed by attributing the ill success of the Woolsey fund during the year to the depression of business. Prof. G. E. Day then read his necrological record. During the year there have been eighty-three deaths of graduates at the average age of fifty-six. The only surviving graduate of the last century is Rev. Thomas Williams, of Providence, R. I., who was born Nov. 5, 1779, and graduated in 1800. The class of '24 being called upon for a speech, John T. Adams, of Norwich, Conn., gave some anecdotes and reminiscences. Budington and Foster, of '34, were called upon, but did not respond, and Mr. S. B. Ruggles, of New-York, was the next speaker. The first part of his address was political. He gave figures to show that the valuation of property both north and south of the Ohio was higher than before the war. Hence, poverty cannot be an excuse for not paying the national debt. He spoke of the 1,100,000 grangers, and thought the association so formidable that educated men were bound to look out that they were taught that political honesty is the best policy. He finally made an appeal for the Woolsey fund, and thought it rightly named, calling, amid applause, Ex-President Woolsey, an international teacher, and the Grotius of America. After a few words from Dr. J. B. Thompson, '34, of New-York City, Hon. H. H. Haight, '44, Governor of California, responded to calls for him. He spoke of his feelings at returning to Yale after thirty years' absence, and then of the greatness of this country, whose destiny, even grander than was ancient Rome's, he regarded as being in the hands of educated men. He also spoke of the University of California, whose only drawback, he thought, was that it was under legislative control, and he ended with an appeal that among so many changes some old landmarks might be left. Rev. Dr. E. D. Morris responded for '49. He spoke of his gratitude to Yale for what it had done for him, and contrasted with it the educational resources of his State of Ohio. The next speaker was Hon. Alphonso Taft, '33. He spoke of the advantages of small local colleges. He thought that they awakened a love and desire for education, and that their purpose was, not to compete with Yale, but to bring a liberal education within the reach of those who want it but could not otherwise get it. J. W. Husted, '54, Speaker of the New-York Assembly, was then called upon, and he had scarcely begun to speak of the success of Yale graduates in politics, and particularly of that of the Chairman (Maunsell B. Field) in getting his "little bills" through the Legislature, before, amid great applause, Chief Justice Waite, '37, entered. He responded to the calls for a speech with a few words, expressing his pleasure at returning to his old college home. Mr. Husted was then again called for, but he wittily excused himself. Prof. W. G. Sumner, '63, answered the calls for something from the younger graduates. He said that those working at Yale were glad to find that an interest in their work did exist among outsiders, and he asked for help from their moral influence as well as from their money. He said that Yale was extending greatly, but not in the direction of the pet schemes of any one man. All growth at Yale is natural, real, and in the interests of solidity of attainment. And he thought that perhaps that all this was being done too quietly, although he did not favor Yale's blowing its own trumpet. Ex-President Woolsey, '20, followed Prof. Sumner. He thought the blowing of trumpets at all was a mistake, and that there was less need of it now than formerly. He referred to the Bowdoin revolt and approved the stand the newspapers had taken with reference to it. Edwards Pierrepont, '37, was called for, but he excused himself, and the meeting broke up after the election of the following committee of the Alumni Association: President Porter, Rev. Leonard Bacon, Prof. A. C. Twining, Prof. Elias Loomis, Prof. E. C. Salisbury, Prof. G. E. Day, Prof. T. A. Thacher, Hon. H. B. Harrison, Prof. Timothy Dwight, Prof. G. J. Brush, Prof. H. A. Newton, Prof. A. M. Wheeler, Prof. W. G. Sumner, Prof. L. R. Packard, Prof. L. E. Baldwin, Dr. Francis Bacon, Mr. F. B. Dexter, Prof. J. F. Weir, Prof. E. L. Richards.

The unveiling of Rector Pierson's statue this noon was witnessed by a very large crowd, which completely overflowed the seats that had been erected for it at the rear of the statue. At its front was the platform which had been erected for the invited guests, the Legislature, the Corporation, and many others of distinction. After the rendering of "Integu Vitæ" by the Yale Glee Club, Rev. Dr. O. E. Dagget, formerly Chaplain of the college, offered prayer, and Prof. J. F. Weir, of the Art School, removed the flag which till then had obscured the bronze. Birdsey G. Northrop then presented the statue on behalf of Mr. Charles Morgan, the giver, to President Porter, on behalf of the college. President Porter accepted the timely and princely gift, and gracefully spoke of the gratitude due to the giver, closing with praise of the first clergy of New-England, to whom Rector Pierson belonged, and to whom it was due that Yale had developed in no narrow spirit. Mr. Northrop then introduced Gov. Ingersoll by saying that, when the inhabitants of Saybrook resisted the transfer of the college to New-Haven by destroying the carts which conveyed the library, and by tearing down the bridges over which they must have passed, the Governor was called upon for aid, and so he called upon Gov. Ingersoll to aid him with his words. Gov. Ingersoll thought the statue was important as commemorating a historic period. It was no slight matter for Connecticut when the eleven ministers at Branford laid down a few armfuls of books, and so founded Yale College. President Woolsey, who next spoke, thought Rector Pierson was worthy of admiration as a beginner. It is easy to follow where others have led; but he was an originator. Mr. Northrop then said the citizens of Lyme joined those of Saybrook in forcible resistance to the transfer of the college to New-Haven, and he called upon Chief Justice Waite to justify, if he could, this conduct of his ancestors. The Chief Justice responded, saying, among other things, that his native State was fit to be a trainer of men, and that he never so felt it as to-day. Rev. Leonard Bacon was the last speaker, and he gave a historic sketch of the very little that is known about Rector Pierson. He was born in 1641, and graduated at Harvard in 1667. He was second only to Elliot in missionary labors among the Indians, and is the author of a catechism in the Quinnipiac tongue. Of his appearance nothing whatever is known. An artist only could fitly describe the statue, but a word might be said as to its general appearance. There can be no doubt that it is a fine work of art which will add to the already great reputation of its artist, Launt Thompson. It is wholly an ideal work, and might be regarded more fitly as the representative of a race of men than of any one man. In every lineament of the face can easily be traced the characteristics of the early Puritan divines and scholars. The figure is more than life size, is clothed in a student's gown, and stands with the right arm thrown across the chest, and the body poised upon the right foot.

A large crowd assembled at the semi-centennial exercises of the Law School at Centre Church this afternoon. The body of the house was thrown open to the public, except that some few seats were reserved for the Alumni. Prof. Wayland opened the exercises by introducing Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, who said a very few words before taking his seat as President of the day. He noticed the great difference between to-day and the last time he was in the church, when it was the day of God, and he promised to do what he could to bring the school to the position it should occupy. Then, after prayer by President Porter, Ex-President Woolsey read a history of the Law School, which, like most historical addresses, so abounded in names and dates as to defy compression. But the origin of the school is noticeable. Originally law, medicine, and theology were equally taught by private teachers, there being no public provision whatever for instruction in them. These schools sometimes reached a very great size, and it was out of one of them that sprang the Yale Law School. At the closing of Ex-President Wooling's address, Chief Justice Waite introduced Hon. Edwards Pierrepont.

JUDGE PIERREPONT'S ADDRESS.

It was a singular fact, he said, that the Normans, the most daring, brilliant, and adventurous race that has ever yet appeared, established themselves in absolute and enduring power both in England and Southern Italy about the same period; and it was even still more remarkable that what seemed a mere accident in the Italian conquest should have produced such an immense influence upon England in her Government, laws, commerce, and ecclesiastical policy, lasting and active even unto this day. Six hundred years after the Pandects of Justinian were published, and centuries after the temples and palaces of Rome were in ruins, and her laws almost forgotten, Roger, a Norman King, descendant of the famous Count Tancred De Hauteville, took the City of Amalfi. In the pillage of the town a copy of the renowned Digest of the Roman Laws was discovered—a discovery whose effect upon the civilized world was greater in its consequences than that caused by the discovery of the magnetic needle. Upon the discovery of the Pandects the study of the Roman civil law revived all over the Continent of Europe, and forthwith the Normans introduced it into England, and nearly every vestige of the common law was for centuries almost destroyed. After quoting the opinions of Chancellor Kent, or Sir Matthew Hale, and of Lord Holt, as to the value of the Pandects as the repository of sound legal principles, the speaker went on to say that when we considered that this code embraced the wisdom of the sages of the law, and the experience in jurisprudence of all nations for more than twelve hundred years, we need not be surprised to know that the general principles of the Roman code rule the world to-day. But it should never, he said, be forgotten by the American lawyer that the Digests were compiled under a Roman Emperor long after her legal sages were dead, after the last embers of civil and political liberty were cold, and when even the greatest lawyers of Rome were abject at the Emperor's feet. Hence the *Lex Regia* expressly inculcated the foul doctrine of absolute power in the sovereign, and that every right and all the authority of the people were transferred to him. Perhaps it was well—perhaps it was necessary that a great Empire which by law had destroyed every trace of freedom, should pass under the iron heel of the fierce barbarian who silenced even the wise teachings of the Roman law while he destroyed the false doctrine of despotic sovereignty, but cherished in his rude way the dying spirit of political liberty—a spirit born in the half savage north, cradled through the feudal ages, scarce heard by the wild soldiers who rocked it; a spirit which became as the voice of an earthquake, shook the Roman hierarchy to its foundations, liberated the consciences of enslaved men, sent heads of tyrant Kings to the bloody block, filled this vast continent with toiling freemen, and gave us the right to stand fearless on the platform and discuss the rights of the Government and the governed, as he then proposed to do. It behooved them, he said, to know what kind of training, moral and intellectual, this great and ancient seat of learning was about to give to the young lawyers of its charge. With every climate, with every soil, with every mineral and every tree which the needs of man could wish; with colleges, newspapers, free schools, free suffrage, free speech; with slavery abolished, energy, enterprise, activity unparalleled, and intellect sharpened beyond any experience of the past, could they fail, he asked, to become the greatest nation upon which the sun ever shone? Yes; and fail they assuredly would, unless a change came over the spirit of the people and sturdy honesty drove out imbecility and corruption. Moral forces as well as physical advantages must be considered in calculating the future of a nation. No government could prosperously endure which, in the main, was not administered by the higher intellect and the higher moral sentiments of the people. It required ability, as well as honesty, to govern a nation wisely, and yet our people made frequent protest against the simple truth. They never employed a stupid lawyer to try an important case, nor an ignorant mariner to sail a valuable ship, but they often elected legislators to make laws who knew scarce anything, and about laws and their operation nothing. Their theory was that the most ignorant must govern if they were the most numerous, and Arkansas, Louisiana, and the other reconstructed States were giving this theory a rude test. They were told that the trouble in these States came of the fault of the South. But when the kitchen was on fire it did not help the matter to exclaim that it was the servant's fault; what was to be done was to save the house. When the war was ended a statesman could see, that though slavery was dead its corpse was unburied and chained fast to the foot of the Republic, and would breed disease if not wisely disposed of. But it was not thought desirable that statesmen should meddle in this matter, and politicians hastened to reconstruct the South upon theories crude, ill considered, and impossible of success. The seeds of this folly were producing fruits after their kind, and bitter fruits they were—more dangerous to liberty than any that ever ripened on our soil. Whether the Government of the States shall become absorbed by the central power would depend entirely, he considered, upon the virtue and intelligence of the States. A people advanced in civilization, and loving property as we do, would have a Government which would protect them in the enjoyment of their property, and if the people of the States showed sufficient virtue and ability to maintain good government, then the States would retain their power; but if, through ignorance or corruption, their Governments failed to protect the citizen in his rights, State Governments would perish and surrender to the central power. It was all idle to talk of Cæsarism in this country, and the cry awakened no alarm. Cæsarism was only possible when the people seek it as their last desperate defense against corrupt and despoiling rulers. A usurper of the supreme authority against the omnipotent power of public opinion would perish in a single night. Reading over the history of the Roman Republic to the death of Julius Cæsar, and the history of England from the reign of Elizabeth, one would be startled by the parallels in our own time, and possibly might fear lest we suffer some of the like punishments. One and the same unvarying lesson was there taught—that when the government was conducted by able and upright men, the nation advanced in civilization, riches, and power. But when the nation was ruled by the dishonest, and spent lavishly through its debts, luxury, corruption, injustice, fraud, and their inevitable consequences were sure to follow, and, like war, demoralize and destroy the innocent with the guilty. When statesmen shall have investigated the causes of longevity in states, they would find, he imagined, that moral causes alone, and very simple ones, would give the solution. China, whose history through the elaborate works of the Commission established by the French Government in 1857 we were just beginning to read, stood forth as the most illustrious example. Her civilization, her polity, her religion differed widely from ours, and when at the cannon's mouth we shall have forced commercial relations, steam machinery, electricity, Hoe's printing, and paper money on the Chinese, we had better not forget that in exchange they will force upon us an interminable throng of emigrants, who will bring their peculiar morals, habits, and religion, and their peculiar vices; and that soon they would acquire the right to vote. This voting question was a difficult one, which the American people would reconsider some day, and perhaps then we would hear the honest inquiry, who would make the best rulers, as well as who could get the most votes? With the solution of the many grave questions in the near future the educated lawyer would have much to do, and the inquiry arose whether a great university was the best place in which to educate the lawyer. A great university was the best place in which to educate anybody who was to take part in public affairs, and this should be kindly told to the noble men who were giving their substance to endow small colleges all over the country. The influence of congregated numbers was not sufficiently considered, either in the intellectual, moral, or physical development of men. That subtle influence, that magnetic force equally necessary for the development of a healthy body and a healthy mind was lost in seclusion, and could only come of the congregation of numbers. Not only contact of mind with mind, but contact of mind with many minds was absolutely essential to a perfect growth. The American artist, finding his genius flag in his solitary home, went to Florence or to Rome, where, in the spirit of the place, among an artistic crowd, he had new inspirations and capabilities which alone he could never attain. Association, the speaker said, tended to culture and advancement; dispersion and isolation tended to barbarism—and this was true the world over. Equality was the central idea with our people. Equality before the laws we could have, but equality of condition was impossible. A striking feature in our late development was an intense individualism not favorable to the best interests of the State. The reason was obvious. For civil services, however great, the State conferred no permanent honors or lasting rewards, and in ordinary times the working of our system did not admit those who would serve for honor and patriotism to serve at all. The City of New-York would best illustrate how easily great natural advantages might be destroyed by moral causes. Better placed for commerce than any other great city on the globe, New-York was losing her trade. A corrupt and imbecile Government, neglecting the piers, docks, storehouses, elevators, and other facilities for business, had, through fraudulent practices, increased the taxes and other exactions upon the merchant, and thus made his expenses so enormous that other places could undersell him, and trade, never sentimental or æsthetic, went where it could buy cheapest. Money had a closer relation to morals than was generally admitted. In all history, whether of individuals or communities, he found that laxity in money matters was followed by looseness in morals. However great our boasted independence might be, we were, nevertheless, in some respects, *fac-simile* imitators of older nations. We were hardly conscious of the increasing influence of England upon this country—an influence somewhat reciprocal. She had a glorious history, and you could not breathe her air and see the evidences of her perfect order, her progress, and her colossal power, without a thrill of reverence for the old fountain of our blood. But to reach her present greatness England struggled for several centuries through ignorance, tyranny, wars, and corruption, for which we had no parallel, out of which we might draw much consolation for our future. At times England had her prostrate Judges and a slavish Bar, but in the main her lawyers had fought valiantly for liberty, and to-day every Christian Government could be pointed to with the certainty that its liberties could be measured by the influence of its lawyers. Under all our Presidents the highest judicial places had been given to able men, and when the great office of Chief Justice fell vacant by the death of Chief Justice Chase, the President selected no personal favorite, but bestowed the high honor upon an eminent lawyer of tried integrity, a native of their State, a son of old Yale, and he might add, with pardonable pride, a member of the Class of '37. After referring to several chapters of English history, paying a high tribute to the character of Oliver Cromwell, and touching on the extravagance that set in with the restoration, the speaker proceeded to say that economy was a sterling virtue in the administration of the State, and that without it neither justice nor honesty was possible in government. Extravagance was one of the most corrupting vices, and led by easy grades to numberless crimes. It was the curse of our day; it came of the issue of irredeemable paper money to carry on the war, and when the war was ended luxury had produced an intoxication too dreamy to be voluntarily abandoned. Like cowards we had shut our eyes to the truth, and reveled in delusions till we could deceive ourselves no longer. We had been as extravagant as England after the restoration, and we were in debt for the revelry. That our prosperity would revive again he made no question; it was the tribulation preceding the revival which we ought to avoid. A country with a people so active and resources so boundless would get along, but wise statesmanship might save us many backsets and heavy troubles into which the lack of statesmanship might plunge us. A Government which got money from its citizens on a promise which it never tried to keep did not differ in the least from a King who took his subjects' money without the pretense that he ever meant to pay. When a Government cheated its citizens its citizens would cheat each other. The hardest strain which free government had ever had was close at hand; the next Presidential election was the turning point; it would begin a new century in our history—the public mind would be awake, and it would be an eventful day. It would settle the question whether our Government would keep its faith, and turn its determined face toward justice, economy, and truth, and thus begin with the new century a new career of prosperity and grandeur and riches, such as the world had not seen, or whether it would imitate England in her corrupted times, and take the course which afflicted her so long. When the conflict came, might every lawyer and every man whom that great college educated stand for the public faith, for the honor and the glory of his country, with his face to the enemy and his trust in heaven.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

On behalf of the Law Faculty, Chief Justice Waite then announced the following prizes:

Jewell Prize, $50, to L. E. Curtis.
Roman Law Prize, $30, to W. K. Townsend.
Edwards Prize, $50, to Greene Kendrick and P. V. N. Meyers, (equal.)
Jewell Prize for Seniors, $50, to W. K. Townsend.
Jewell Prize for Juniors, $50, to Greene Kendrick.

After the announcement of the prizes, the Alumni and guests marched in a body to the reunion of the Alumni at the Law School. This evening at 8:30 there is to be a reception at the Law School Library, at which are expected to be present many distinguished persons.

It is probable that another fund for graduate scholarships will soon be established. The sum of $25,000 was left for this purpose by Harry Ward Foote, '66, who died in June, 1873, to be paid by his Executors within ten years. There is no restriction on the use of this fund, except that the recipients of its income must be graduates of the Academical Department and members of the school of graduate instruction. The Commencement week concert of the Glee Club is now in progress. The audience is large and brilliant, and the club is in a high state of efficiency after its Western tour, consequently the concert is probably rather better than usual. During the election for a member of the corporation this afternoon 842 votes were cast, of which 777 were for William Walter Phelps. R. B. Richardson, '69; Randall Spalding, '70; Joseph A. Graves, '72; and Benjamin Hoppin, '72, have been appointed Tutors, but the last named is not to enter upon the duties of his office at once. The conditions for the degree of M. A. have been changed. It will no longer be bestowed except after examination and proof of sufficient attainments.

To-morrow morning, Thursday, the essays of those of the class having Commencement appointments will be read in Centre Church, and the degrees will be conferred. In the afternoon comes the Alumni dinner, and just before it the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new undergraduate chapel. In the evening occurs the President's reception. On the following Friday, Saturday, and Monday are held the examinations for admittance to the Academical Department and to the Sheffield Scientific School.

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE—BUSINESS MEETINGS—THE EXERCISES—THE ANNUAL DINNER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 24.—Commencement Day at Harvard dawned brightly, and all day the weather was most propitious. The opening of the new memorial hall had brought together an unusual number of the Alumni, and before 9 o'clock they began to gather on the grounds. The various classes had their rendezvous in different college rooms, where punch and other refreshments were provided, and where classmates met for social enjoyment. Few of the old graduates gave any attention to the literary proceedings of the graduating class, and the business proceedings of the Alumni attracted only a casual interest. The centres of attraction for them were the class-rooms. There was a good deal of passing to and fro between the rooms, and changing courtesies, and general hilarity prevailed.

The first event of the day was the regular stated meeting of the overseers, at which the final business preceding the public exercises was transacted, and the various acts of the President and corporation endorsed. It was held in a large room on the second floor of the new Memorial Hall. The President first presented votes of the corporation, conferring the usual academic degrees on persons recommended by the several Faculties. The President also presented a vote of the corporation appointing G. F. H. Markoe Instructor in Materia Medica for the ensuing year, and the board concurred therein. Hon. Mr. Brimmer presented a report in favor of establishing the Professorship of zoology, and, the question being called, the board concurred with the corporation in establishing it. The President next presented a vote electing John McCrary, A. B., as Professor of Zoology, and it was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Theodore Lyman, Martin Brimmer, and William A. Richardson. The degree of Bachelor of Arts, out of course, was conferred on Francis Benjamin Arnold of the class of 1866, and Henry Harrison Haynes of the class of 1866. At the last meeting the following gentlemen were made Bachelors of Arts, out of course: Lewis Allen Dodge, class of 1865; Albro Elmore Chase, class of 1865; Fred. S. Stallknecht, 1843; Thomas Dwight, 1866, and Ed. Prentiss Tucke, 1846.

At the election of Overseers, 535 votes were cast, and E. Rockwood Hoar, Theodore Lyman, George O. Shattuck, Samuel A. Green, and Benjamin R. Curtis, were elected for the full term. Francis Parkman was elected to the vacancy for one year.

The public performances began promptly. At 9:30 the Governor and his staff arrived from Boston, having ridden out in an unostentatious manner in sober barouches, instead of under the escort of the imposing Lancers, in their dazzling crimson coats, as of yore; and soon after they were escorted from Gore Hall, where the students were assembled, in formal procession, headed by the Germania Band, across the Campus to Memorial Hall. The Governor was accompanied by Cols. George Ripley, J. A. Harwood, H. M. Phillips, and Solomon Lincoln, Jr., of his personal staff, and Col. Kingsbury, Gen. Blackmar, and Col. Treadwell, of the military department of the Government. At Memorial Hall the final procession was formed, and the march was made from this new starting-place to the chapel. Here was an unusually large crowd. Not only was every seat occupied, but the aisles were filled with people standing. President Eliot occupied the chair, and around him on the platform were not only the college officers and Faculty, but the usual number of distinguished Alumni and guests. The proceedings were opened with prayer and enlivened with occasional music by the Germania Band. The programme included dissertations by F. J. Stone, T. Sewall, and C. F. Withington, and disquisitions by E. F. Fenolloso and G. R. Tyler, and an oration by Geo. Wigglesworth. At the close of these exercises the honorary and academic degrees were conferred by President Eliot.

Before 1 o'clock the literary exercises in the Chapel were over, and the class of '74 went forth armed with their diplomas and the dignity of graduates. At 1 there was a thinly-attended business meeting of the Alumni in Harvard Hall. The Committee on the Class Subscription Fund reported that they had on hand $47,500, leaving $250 to be raised before the second payment could be made to the corporation. The yearly receipts from the subscriptions are now from $5,000 to $7,000. The by-law requiring the election of officers by ballot was suspended, and the old board re-elected by *viva voce* vote.

At 2 o'clock the procession of the Alumni began to form in front of Massachusetts Hall to march to the dinner in Memorial Hall. It was headed by Brown's Band, and marched in the order of classes. Provision was made in the dining hall for 2,000, and it proved to be rather short. It was about 3 o'clock when this vast company was seated at the tables. On a raised platform at the west end of the great hall sat the officers and distinguished guests. In the middle of the table there sat Gen. Charles Devens, Jr., Vice President. On his right were President Eliot, Dr. Bellows, Josiah Quincy, Nathan Matthews, Mayor Bradford, of Cambridge, William F. Weld. On his left were Gov. Talbot, Ex-Gov. Clifford, John A. Lowell, Ex-Chief Justice Bigelow, Francis B. Crowninshield, Nathaniel Thayer, Nathaniel Silsby, and the oldest alumnus present, Mr. Head, of the Class of 1804.

After the tables had been cleared, to the first sentiment, "Alma Mater and the Health of the President of the University," President Eliot responded, speaking of the prosperity and growth of the college. After several years of rapid change and advancement, he said, we have had a year of consolidation in preparation of a new advance. Two objects were kept in view, to strengthen the upper departments of instruction while the lower are kept up in their present vigor. They wished to provide for ample instruction of the increasing number of promising youths who enter for special degrees. The second object is to raise the salaries of instructors, which ought to be equal to the average income of those who are successful in other professions.

After a few more brief speeches the company dispersed.

PRINCETON.

EXERCISES YESTERDAY — DEGREES CONFERRED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PRINCETON, N. J. Wednesday, June 24, 1874.

Commencement exercises occured here this morning. Notwithstanding the oppressive weather, a crowded house was present. Nearly one hundred young men graduated, taking their first degree of A. B. Nineteen to whom were assigned speeches were excused from delivering them. Nineteen others delivered theirs. Dodworth's Band discoursed the music on the occasion. The following are names of distinguished Alumni and others from abroad who were here to-day and yesterday: Gov. Parker, Ex-Gov. Haines and Olden, Ex-Gov. Pollok, of Pennsylvania; Judge Van Vorst, of the Supreme Court of New-York; Hon. W. C. Alexander and Dr. Deems, of New-York; George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*; Rev. Drs. Cuyler of Brooklyn, Jacobus of Allegheny City, Woodruff of Illinois; J. M. Taylor, of New-York, lawyer and author; Dr. Rogers, of Bound Brook, N. J., of Class of 1815; Prof. C. S. Henry, Smithsonian Institute; Dr. John Hall, New-York; Chancellor Runyan, New-Jersey; Mr. Marquand, New-York.

The following degrees, fellowships, and prizes were awarded:

L. L. D.—James McClure, Philadelphia.
D. D.—Revs. P. A. Studdeford, Lambertville, N. J., G. Mott, Flemington, N. J., C. E. Knox, Newark, N. J., J. H odge, Hartford, Conn., Lewis Ruffert, Switzerland.
A. M.—G. W. Schoch and G. W. Childs, Philadelphia.
Ph. D.—Edgar Holden, M. D., Newark, N. J., and Prof. D. S. B. Waterhouse Hawkins.
A. B.—In course, 100 of class of 1874.
A. M.—In course, over ninety of class of 1871.
Junior Orator Medals—A. Newman, New-York; D. G. Wooten, Texas; J. P. Campbell, New-York; James Penniwell, Delaware.
Marquand Fellowship, $600—A. F. West, Kentucky.
Mathematical Fellowship, $600—G. H. Ferris, Michigan.
Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship, $600—S. R. Winans, New-Jersey.
Class of 1859 English Literature Prize, $140—De Lancey Nicoll, New-York.
Mental Science Prize, $50—Archibald Alexander, New-York.
Political Science Prize, $50—T. H. Atherton, Wyoming, Penn.
English Essay Prize, $50—A. Alexander, New-York.
Analytical Chemistry Prize, $50—H. R. Butler, New-York.
Experimental Science Fellowship, $600—A. R. Whitehill, Pennsylvania.
Maclean Prize, $100—J. Penniwill, Delaware.
George Potts Bible Prize—J. G. Read, New-York, and J. J. Chsolm, South Carolina.
Mathematical Prize, $80—C. W. Ricker, New-Jersey.
Science and Religion Prize, $100—A. Marquand, New-York.
Dickinson Prize, $60—Arthur Newman, New-York.
Boudinot Historical Fellowship, $250—J. W. Gephert, Pennsylvania.
Modern Language Fellowship, $250—G. A. Endlich, Pennsylvania.

Dr. McCosh remarked that he had received during four years past $1,100.000 for the college, about $5,000 a week, that about one-half had been spent in building; that their great aim was to elevate the mind so the other half had been spent in apparatus specimens, founding new professorships, and in various other ways; that recently $16,000 had been spent for specimens of natural objects; that the aim was to lead to greatest practical results. Here he referred to Prof. Henry who sent the first electric telegraphic message over wires set up in the Campus. He also referred to Prof. Gough, of the college, whose scientific tables were the basis of the weather reports we daily received. The Doctor promised that if his friends would furnish further means he would see that they were spent in the most practical way, and expressed the hope that, if he were spared another six years to the college, he would see the gifts of the last six years doubled. He now announced the gifts of the past year. They were smaller than in former years, but precious as the widow's mite. One was a gift of $20,000 from a graduate of two years ago, who went down, with his sister, in the Ville du Havre, and which was given for the purpose of the Philadelphian, the religious society of the college. Another was a further gift from Mr. Green, the great benefactor of the college, for apparatus in the Department of Physics; $6,000 also was acknowledged from an unknown person for fitting up the museum, which Prof. Henry, a most competent judge, had declared was the finest, for its size, of any he had knowledge of. A gift of $800 from a deceased widow of Princeton was also gratefully acknowledged. Since the last Commencement a new building—the Scientific Hall—had been completed, the finest for that purpose in America. Other new works were going on.

LARGE FIRES IN THE CITY.

BURNING OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY'S STABLES—A PEARL STREET WAREHOUSE SET ON FIRE.

The receiving depot, stables, and offices of the Knickerbocker Ice Company are situated at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street. The building, which stands on a portion of the Ingraham estate, fronts directly on the river, and the ice boats discharge on the wharf built by the company. Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening a watchman discovered that the easterly end of the building was on fire. The building is 800 feet in length, and the fire, which is supposed to have originated from some damp hay, spread through the entire structure with the utmost rapidity. An alarm was at once given, and the Police of the Twelfth Precinct, under Capt. Bennett, were speedily on hand. The District Engineer, commanding the firemen of the division embracing the locality, at once perceiving that the fire was a most dangerous one, ordered a second alarm, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to saving the surrounding buildings. Streams of water were laid on from Rabenstein's Garden, at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, in which a German picnic was being held. As the fire gained in intensity it threw out a great light, which illuminated the buildings on Ward's Island, and brightened up the Westchester shore. Up to this period the stables of the company had not been touched by the flames. The fire at length reached them. The firemen and Police worked manfully, and succeeded in saving twenty-six horses. In a few moments after the fire had gained the ascendancy, and was not subdued until it had completely gutted the entire building. Sixty horses and four wagons were destroyed. The loss on stock and building is roughly estimated at $100,000, on which the company has no insurance.

The fire at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street had scarcely been extinguished, when an alarm rang out from the warehouse No. 78 Pearl street. The building, a five-story brick one, is occupied by Brower & Brother, manufacturers of gunny-bags, who rent the second floor to Messrs. Voorhis & Hegeman, weighers. The fire orignated on the first floor. Messrs. Brower & Brother lose on stock and building, $25,000; insurance not known. Just before the fire broke out Officer Reilly, of the First Precinct, saw James Gill, the porter for Messrs. Brower & Brother, leave the building. Gill, who lives at No. 13 Cherry street, was drunk, and had a deep cut on his head. On being arrested he said that he went into the building to get a clean shirt, and that as he was coming out some one struck him on the head. He knew nothing of the fire. It is supposed that Gill was beaten by some one in the street, that he went into the warehouse to wash himself, and that he set the building on fire by overturning a lamp while he was drunk. He is held to await the action of Fire Marshal Sheldon.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday evening a fire in a two-story frame stable at No. 195 Maujer street, Brooklyn, owned by James W. Douglass, caused a loss of $2,500; insured for $500. The fire extended to No. 197, a two-story and basement dwelling, owned by Patrick Shay, and caused damage to the extent of $500.

SALMON P. CHASE.

MR. EVARTS' EULOGY ON THE DECEASED CHIEF JUSTICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 24, 1874.

To-day the anniversary of the United Literary Societies was celebrated at Dartmouth College. The address was delivered by Dr. George B. Loring, President of the Massachusetts Senate, and the poem of the day was by William Everett. In the afternoon Mr. William M. Evarts, of New York, delivered his eulogy on Chief Justice Chase before the Alumni. The oration was of great length. The following extracts embrace its main points. After referring to the parentage and early education of the deceased statesman, Mr. Evarts said:

While yet of tender years, following up the earlier pious instruction of his mother and his own profound sense of religious obligations, under the inculcation of the Bishop, he accepted the Episcopal Church as the body of Christian holiness in whose communion he found the best support for the religious life he proposed to himself. When he left your college he had not wholly relinquished a purpose, once held, of adopting the clerical profession. His adhesion to the Christian faith was simple and constant and sincere, and he accepted it as the master and rule of his life, in devout confidence in the moral government of the world as a present and real supremacy over the race of man and all human affairs. He was all his life a great student of the Scriptures, and no modern speculations ever shook the solid reasons of his belief. When he entered the City of Washington, fresh from college, "the earnest prayer of his heart was that God would give him work to do and success in doing it." When he was laying out the plans of professional life in his first establishment at Cincinnati, his invocation was, "may God enable me to be content with the consciousness of faithfully discharging all my duties, and deliver me from a too eager thirst for the applause and favor of men." All through the successive and manifold activities of his busy and strenuous life, when to outward seeming they were all worldly and personal, the same predominant sense of duty and religious responsibility animated and solemnized the whole.

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Such a character necessarily confers authority among men, and that Mr. Chase was ready, on all occasions arising, to assert his high principles by comporting action, was never left in doubt. Whether by interposing his strong arm to save Mr. Birney from the fury of a mob of Cincinnati gentlemen, incensed at the freedom of his press in its defiance of slavery; or by his bold and constant maintenance in the courts of the cause of fugitive slaves, in the face of the resentments of the public opinion of the day; or by his fearless desertion of all reigning politics to lead a feeble band of Protestants through the wilderness of anti-slavery wanderings, its pillar of cloud by day, its pillar of fire by night; or as Governor of Ohio facing the intimidations of slave States, backed by Federal power and a storm of popular passion; or in consolidating the triumphant politics in the urgent issue which was to flame out into rebellion and revolt; or in his serene predominance, during the trial of the President, over the rage of party hate which brought into peril the co-ordination of the great departments of Government and threatened its whole frame; in all these marked instances of public duty, as in the simple routine of his ordinary conduct, Mr. Chase asked but one question to determine his course of action, Is it right? If it were, he had strength and will and courage to carry him through with it.

* * * * * * * *

The first half of this period of twenty years witnessed only the preliminaries, equally brave and sagacious, of agitation, promulgation of purposes and opinions, consultations, conventions, and political organizations, more and more comprehensive and effective. All this time Mr. Chase was simply a citizen, and, apparently, could expect no political station or authority till it should come from the prosperous fortunes of the party he was striving to create. Suddenly, by a surprising conjunction of circumstances, he was lifted, at one bound, to the highest and widest sphere of influence, upon the opinion of the country, which our political establishment presents—I mean the Senate of the United States.

The elective body, the Legislature of Ohio, was filled in almost equal numbers with Whigs and Democrats, but a handful of Liberty party men held the control to prevent or determine a majority. They elected Mr. Chase. The occurrence is similar in its main features to the election of Mr. Sumner to the Senate, two years afterward, in Massachusetts. Much criticism of such results is always and necessarily excited. The true interpretation of such transactions is simply a transition state from old to new politics, wherein party names and present interests are unchanged, but opinions and projects and prospects are taking a new shape, and the old mint all at once astonishes everybody by striking a new image and superscription, soon to be stamped upon the whole coinage. The part of Mr. Chase in this election, as of Mr. Sumner in his own, was elevated and without guile. His term in the Senate brought him to the year 1856, and was followed by two successive elections and four years' service as Governor of Ohio, and a re-election to the Senate. In these high stations he added public authority to his opinions and purposes, and gained for them wider and wider influence, while he discharged all general Senatorial duties and official functions as Governor with benefit to the legislation of the nation and to the administration of the State.

As the Presidential election approached, and the Republican Party took the field with an assurance of assuming the administration of the Federal Government, and of meeting the mighty responsibilities of the new political basis, the question of candidates absorbed the attention of the party and attracted the interest of the whole country. When a new dynasty is to be enthroned, the personality of the ruler is an element of the first importance. In the general judgment of the country, and equally to the apprehension of the mass of his own party and of its rival, Mr. Seward stood as the natural candidate, and upon manifold considerations. His unquestioned abilities, his undoubted fidelity, his vast services and wide following in the party, presented an unprecedented combination of political strength to obtain the nomination and carry the election, and of adequate faculties and authority with the people for the prosperous administration of the Presidential office. Second only to Mr. Seward in this general judgment of his countrymen stood Mr. Chase, with just enough of preference for him, in some quarters, over Mr. Seward, upon limited and special considerations, to encourage that darling expedient of our politics—a resort to a third candidate. This recourse was had, and Mr. Lincoln was nominated and elected.

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Of the great abilities which Mr. Chase, in his administration of the Treasury, exhibited through the three arduous years of that public service, no question has ever been made. The exactions of the place knew no limits. A people wholly unaccustomed to the pressure of taxation, and with an absolute horror of a national debt, was to be rapidly subjected to the first without stint, and to the burial under a mountain of the last. Taxes which should support military operations on the largest scale and yet not break the back of industry, which alone could pay them—loans, in every form that financial skill could devise, and to the furthest verge of the public credit, and, finally, the extreme resort of Governments under the last stress and necessity, of the subversion of the legal tender, by the substitution of what has been aptly and accurately called the "coined credit" of the Government for its coined money—all these exigencies and all these expedients made up the daily problems of the Secretary's life. We may have some conception of the magnitude of these financial operations by considering one of the subordinate contrivances required to give to the currency of the country the enormous volume and the ready circulation without which the tides of revenue and of expenditure could not have maintained their flow. I refer to the transfer of the paper money of the country from the State to the National banks. This transaction, financially and politically, transcends in magnitude and difficulty of itself alone, any single measure of administrative government found in our history; yet the conception, the plan, and the execution under the conduct of Mr. Chase, took less time and raised less disturbance than it is the custom of our politics to accord to a change in a tariff or a modification of a commercial treaty. Another special instance of difficult and complicated administration was that of the renewal of the intercourse of trade, to follow closely the success of our arms, and subdue the interests of the recovered region to the requirements of the Government. But I cannot insist on details where all was vast and surprising and prosperous. I hazard nothing in saying that the management of the finances of the civil war was the marvel of Europe and the admiration of our own people. For a great part of the wisdom, the courage, and the overwhelming force of will which carried us through the stress of this stormy sea the country stands under deep obligations to Mr. Chase as its pilot through its fiscal perils and perplexities. Whether the genius of Hamilton, dealing with great difficulties and with small resources, transcended that of Chase meeting the largest exigencies with great resources, is an unprofitable speculation. They stand together, in the judgment of their countrymen, the great financiers of our history.

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There are two passages in the judicial service of Mr. Chase which, attracting great attention and exciting some difference of opinion at the time of the transactions, invite a brief consideration at your hands.

The first political impeachment in our Constitutional history, involving, as it did, the accusation of the President of the United States, required the Chief Justice to preside at the trial before the Senate, creating thus the tribunal to which the Constitution had assigned this high jurisdiction. Beyond the injunction that the Senate, when sitting for the trial of impeachment, should be "on oath," the Constitution gave no instruction to fix or ascertain the character of the procedure, the nature of the duty assigned to the specially organized court, or the distribution of authority between the Chief Justice and the Senate. The situation lacked no feature of gravity, no circumstance of solicitude, and the attention of the whole country and of foreign nations watched the transaction at every stage of its progress. No circumstances could present a greater disparity of political or popular forces between accuser and accused, and none could be imagined of more thorough commitment of the body of the court, the Senate, both in the interests of its members in their political feeling and their prejudgments, all tending to make the condemnation of the President upon all superficial calculations inevitable. The effort of the Constitution to guard against mere partisan judgment by requiring a two-third vote to convict was paralyzed by the complexion of the Senate, showing more than four-fifths of that body of the party which had instituted the impeachment and was demanding conviction. To this party, as well, the Chief Justice belonged as a founder, a leader, a recipient of its honors, and a lover of its prosperity and its fame. The President, raised to the office from that of Vice President, to which alone he had been elected by the deplored event of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, was absolutely without a party in the Senate or in the country, for the party whose suffrages he had received for the Vice Presidency was the hostile force in his impeachment. And to bring the matter to the worst, the succession to all the executive power and patronage of the Government, in case of conviction, was to fall into the administration of the President of the Senate, the creature, thus, of the very court invested with the duty of trial and power of conviction.

Against all these immense influences, confirmed and inflamed by a storm of party violence beating against the Senate-house without abatement through the trial, the President was acquitted. To what wise or fortunate protection of the stability of government does the people of this country owe its escape from this great peril? Solely, I cannot hesitate but think, to the potency of a justice-loving, law-respecting people, of the few decisive words of the Constitution which, to the common apprehension, had impressed upon the transaction the solemn character of trial and conviction, under the sanction of the oath to bind the conscience, and not of the exercise of mere power, of which its will should be its reason. In short, the Constitution had made the procedure judicial, and not political. It was this sacred interposition that stayed this plague of political resentments which, with less sober and intelligent populations, have thwarted so many struggles for free government and equal institutions.

Over this scene, through all its long agitations, the Chief Justice presided with firmness and prudence, with circumspect comprehension and sagacious forecast of the vast consequences which hung, not upon the result of the trial as affecting any personal fortunes of the President, but upon the maintenance of its character as a trial, upon the prevalence of law, and the supremacy of justice, in its methods of procedure, in the grounds and reasons of its conclusion. That his authority was greatly influential in fixing the true constitutional relations of the Chief Justice to the Senate and establishing a precedent of procedure not easily to be subverted; that it was felt throughout the trial with persuasive force in the maintenance of the judicial nature of the transaction, and that it never went a step beyond the office which belonged to him, of presiding over the Senate trying an impeachment, is not to be doubted. * * * *

Not long after Mr. Chase's accession to the bench, there came before the court a question in substance and in form as grave and difficult as any that its transcendent jurisdiction over the validity of the legislation of Congress has ever presented, or, in any forecast we can make of the future, will ever present for its judgment; I mean the constitutionality of that feature and quality of the issues of United States notes during the war, which made them a legal tender for the satisfaction of private debts. This measure was one of the great Administrative expedients for marshaling the wealth of the country as rapidly, as equably, and as healthfully to the energies of production and industry as might be, and so as seasonably to meet the immeasurable demands of the public service in the stress of the war. That it was debated and adopted with full cognizance of its critical character, and with extreme solicitude that all its bearings should be thoroughly explored, and upon the same peremptory considerations upon which the master of a ship cuts away a mast or jettisons cargo, or the surgeon amputates a limb, was matter of history. Mr. Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, with a reluctance and repugnance which enhanced the weight of his counsels, approved the measure as one of necessity for the fiscal operations of the Government, which knew no other seasonable or adequate recourse. Upon this imposing and authoritative advice of the financial minister the legal-tender trait of the paper issues of the Government was adopted by Congress, and without his sanction, presumptively, it would have been denied.

And now, when, after repeated argument at the bar, and long deliberations of the court, the decision was announced, the determining opinion of the Chief Justice, in an equal division of the six Associate Justices, pronounced the Legal-tender acts unconstitutional, as not within the discretion of the political departments of the Government, Congress, and the Executive, to determine this very question of the necessity of the juncture, as justifying their enactment. The singularity of the situation struck everybody, and greatly divided public sentiment between applause and reproaches of the Chief Justice, as the principal figure, both in the administrative measure and in its judicial condemnation. But soon a new phase of the unsettled agitation on the merits of the constitutional question drew public attention, and created even greater excitement of feeling and diversity of sentiment. The court, which had been induced by Congress under particular and temporary motives, hostile to the appointing power of President Johnson, had been again opened by Congress to its permanent number, and its vacancies had been filled. A case involving the vexed question was heard by the court, and the validity of the disputed laws was sustained by its judgment. The signal spectacle of the court, which had judged over Congress and the Secretary, now judging over itself, gave rise to much satire on one side and the other, and to some coarseness of contumely as to the motives and the means of these eventful mutations in matters where stability and uniformity are confessedly of the highest value to the public interests, and to the dignity of goverment.

Confessing to a firm approval of the final disposition of the constitutional question by the court, I concede it to be a subject of thorough regret that the just result was not reached by less uncertain steps. But with this my adverse attitude to the Chief Justice's judicial position on the question, I find no difficulty in discarding all suggestions which would mix up political accusations with his judicial action. The error of the Chief Justice, if, under the last judgment of the court, we may venture so to consider it, was in following his strong sense of the supreme importance of restoring the integrity of the currency, and his impatience and despair at the feebleness of the political departments of the Government in that direction, to the point of concluding that the final wisdom of this great question, *inter apices juris*, as well as of the highest reasons of state, was to deny to the brief exigency of war what was so dangerous to the permanent necessities of peace. But a larger reason and a wider prudence, as it would seem, favor the prevailing judgment, which refused to cripple the permanent faculties of government for the unforeseen duties of the future, and drew back the court from the perilous edge of law-making, which, overpassed, must react to cripple in turn the essential judicial power. The past thus was not dishonored, nor the future disabled.

THE LADIES' REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The "Ladies Regatta" of the New-York Yacht Club will come off to-day, and in accordance with the arrangements of the Regatta Committee the yachts entered for the race will start in complete cruising trim. The start will take place at 11 o'clock from a point directly opposite Fort Wadsworth, the cruise in other respects to be the same as in former regattas, with the exception that the race will terminate at the Fort instead of at Vanderbilt's Landing. The programme comprises a subscription race between schooners belonging to the New York Yacht Club to start at 11 o'clock, for first-class keel schooners, first-class centre-board schooners, and second-class schooners. The subscription will be $50 each for the first-class keel schooners, and $25 each for the other two classes. Yachts will sail in cruising trim, with boats, chains, anchors, and guns in position, and with ordinary crews. Club topsails, bottom jibs, and balloon stay-sails will not be allowed, in order that the competing yachts may carry guests, including ladies. In other respects the race will be governed by the sailing regulations of the Club, with time allowance. The start will be a flying one, and the time on starting and arrival home will be taken as they pass between the judge's steamer and Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island. The preparatory signal will be given by one blast of the steam whistle and the lowering of the club flag on the steamer, and ten minutes afterward the same signals will be repeated for the start. Ten minutes will be allowed for yachts to cross the line. The entries up to a late hour yesterday evening were:

First-class Schooners.—Idler, Tidal Wave, and Phantom.
Second-class Schooners.—Magic, Cornelia, Comet, and Eva.
Sloops (all in one class.)—Vision, Vindex, and Egeria.

WARNING TO BOYS.

Last evening a span of horses took fright on Madison avenue, near Forty-fourth street, from a fire-cracker that exploded under the horses' feet. The horses ran furiously down the avenue, and two pedestrians were knocked down and seriously hurt before the team could be controlled.....A knot of boys were playing with fireworks in Twenty-third street, about 11 o'clock last evening. One of them, Michael Mason, of No. 408 East Twenty-third street, was blowing a fuse to get a light, when the fire-cracker exploded in his hand, burning it badly. His face was also close to the cracker, and one of his eyes was blown out by the explosion. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A STUDENT'S SUBLIME IMPUDENCE.

An extraordinary performance on the part of some Middletown (Conn.) college students is thus described by the Hartford *Courant*: "After serenading most of the evening in front of a house in one of the down-the-river towns, where they were total strangers, the leader of the party stepped up to the door and rung the bell. Upon the appearance of the young lady who was presumed to be the object of the serenade, the student spoke up: 'Thank you! thank you! It was very kind of you to invite us in. But really there are so many of us that it would hardly be the thing to come in. We appreciate the compliment all the same. It's very polite of you, but there are too many of us.' The surprise of the young lady, who had never dreamed of inviting them in, may be imagined, and the more so, as the intruder to whom she had not yet spoken a word pressed, uninvited, into the parlor, sat down, and began to give vent to a flood of small talk, which gave not the slightest opportunity of interruption or reply. 'By the way,' said he, 'I'll leave you my card.' Failing, however, after diligent search in his pockets to find one, he continued: 'Perhaps you have a blank card, a bit of paper, or one of your own visiting cards that I could write on. You have treatd us so kindly that I should like to leave some little memento of our trip. Perhaps you'll give us your card?' Receiving no answer, he continued: 'We really can't come in, there are so many of us.' The young lady finally recovered enough from her astonishment to exclaim: 'Oh, really! But excuse me; my father is in the next room, and I presume he would like to see you;' and she moved majestically out of the room. The visitor didn't remain to confer with him, but unceremoniously sloped. He was overheard to mutter to himself, as he passed out: 'Yes, I fear there are too many of us.' And there was evidently at least one too many."

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

THE APPROPRIATIONS, AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF LAST YEAR—A SAVING OF MORE THAN TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS THIS SESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23, 1874.

The following is a complete summary of all the twelve regular annual Appropriation bills passed by Congress at this session compared with the aggregate amount of the same bills of last year. The figures embrace the amount in each bill as reported to the House from the Appropriation Committee, the amount as the bill passed the House, the amount as it passed the Senate, and the amount as it finally became a law. There are also the amounts of the same bills as they were reported by the Appropriation Committee last session, and the amount of each bill of last session as it became a law. The same facts are also given concerning the aggregate amounts of all the different bills. The one fact which the figures show to stand out above all others is that Congress has reduced the appropriations from last year by more than twenty-four millions of dollars in the regular Appropriation bills. This fact demonstrates that Congress has honestly and vigorously endeavored this session to adjust the expenditures of the Government to the revenues as reduced by the financial panic of last September.

Navy Appropriation Bill.

Amount as reported to the House.......	$16,505,856 85
Amount as passed the House..............	16,501,846 20
Amount as passed the Senate.............	17,793,545 20
Amount as bill became law.................	16,818,946 20
Amount as reported by committee last session.....................	18,767,993 50
Amount as bill became law last session.	22,276,757 65

Army Appropriation Bill.

Amount as reported to the House.......	$28,349,916 60
Amount as passed the House..............	28,301,916 60
Amount as passed the Senate.............	27,788,500 00
Amount as bill became law.................	27,788,500 00
Amount as reported by committee last session.....................	31,961,953 84
Amount as bill became law last session.	31,796,008 81

Fortifications Appropriation Bill.

Amount as reported to the House.........	$944,000 00
Amount as passed the House..............	904,000 00
Amount as passed the Senate.............	904,000 00
Amount as bill became law.................	904,000 00
Amount as reported by committee last session.....................	1,999,000 00
Amount as bill became law last session.	1,889,000 00

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

Amount as reported to the House.......	$18,977,326 30
Amount as passed the House..............	20,441,020 00
Amount as passed the Senate.............	21,003,474 80
Amount as bill became law.................	20,613,880 80
Amount as reported by committee last session.....................	17,041,352 80
Amount as bill became law last session.	23,753,633 86

Indian Appropriation Bill.

Amount as reported to the House.......	$4,965,488 43
Amount as passed the House..............	5,065,762 50
Amount as passed the Senate.............	5,888,856 30
Amount as bill became law.................	5,690,106 30
Amount as reported by committee last session.....................	5,379,365 03
Amount as bill became law last session.	5,541,418 90

Military Academy Appropriation Bill.

Amount as reported to the House.......	$335,838 00
Amount as passed the House..............	335,835 00
Amount as passed the Senate.............	339,835 00
Amount as bill became law.................	339,835 00
Amount as reported by committee last session.....................	351,017 50
Amount as bill became law last session.	344,317 56

Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Amount as reported to the House.......	$3,237,812 42
Amount as passed the House..............	3,339,097 18
Amount as passed the Senate.............	3,873,799 85
Amount as bill became law.................	3,785,342 26
Amount as reported by committee last session.....................	8,222,828 79
Amount as bill became law last session.	11,278,584 78

Post Office Appropriation Bill.

Amount as reported to the House.......	$35,753,391 00
Amount as passed the House..............	35,753,391 00
Amount as passed the Senate.............	35,766,091 00
Amount as bill became law.................	35,756,091 00
Amount as reported by committee last session.....................	32,503,767 00
Amount as bill became law last session.	34,419,067 00

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Amount as reported to the House.......	$3,347,304 00
Amount as passed the House..............	3,405,404 00
Amount as passed the Senate.............	3,405,404 00
Amount as bill became law.................	3,405,404 00
Amount as reported by committee last session.....................	1,310,629 00
Amount as bill became law last session.	1,311,359 00

Pension Appropriation Bill.

Amount as reported to the House.......	$29,980,000 00
Amount as passed the House..............	29,980,000 00
Amount as passed the Senate.............	29,980,000 00
Amount as bill became law.................	29,980,000 00
Amount as reported by committee last session.....................	30,480,000 00
Amount as bill became law last session.	30,480,000 00

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Amount as reported to the House.......	$23,605,613 07
Amount as passed the House..............	23,608,782 38
Amount as passed the Senate.............	27,633,790 74
Amount as bill became law.................	26,688,613 84
Amount reported by committee last session......................	27,958,829 40
Amount as bill became law last session.	32,186,129 09

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

Amount as reported to the House.......	$4,500,000 00
Amount as passed the House..............	4,500,000 00
Amount as passed the Senate.............	5,418,000 00
Amount as bill became law.................	5,248,000 00
Amount reported by committee last session......................	5,507,400 00
Amount as bill became law last session.	6,112,900 00

TOTALS OF THE TWELVE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Amount as reported to the House......	$170,502,546 47
Amount as passed by the House.........	172,137,054 86
Amount as passed by the Senate.........	179,795,296 89
Amount as the bills became law.........	177,018,719 40
Amount as reported by committee last session............................	181,486,136 86
Amount as the bills became law last session............................	201,389,176 65
Total amount appropriated in the above bills last session..................	201,389,176 65
Total amount appropriated this session	177,018,719 40

CONNECTICUT FINANCES.

The report of the State Treasurer of Connecticut, just submitted to the Legislature, showed that on the 1st of April last the total indebtedness of the State, over and above its assets, was $4,150,571 67. A resolution calling on the Controller for statistics concerning the indebtedness of the various towns is now being acted upon, circulars having been sent to the Town Treasurers, and in a few days the Legislature will be put in possession of the figures. This indebtedness, the Hartford *Courant* thinks, will foot up probably about $14,000,000, making an aggregate of State and town indebtedness of $18,000,000, with a grand list of $354,000,000 or a debt equaling a trifle over five per cent. of the entire taxable property of the State. The interest of this debt, computed at seven per cent., is over $1,250,000, or, in round numbers, $1,260,000, and the magnitude of it is made apparent by the fact that the total revenue of the State from all sources was only $2,078,356 68, last year. Of the whole indebtedness it is estimated that over $5,000,000 have been pledged by towns in one form or the other for railroad purposes.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Albert Bierstadt, the artist, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock, of Georgia, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. Col. C. Grover, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Rev. W. Ayrault, of Oxford, is at the Everett House.

Congressman Lyman Tremain, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Congressman Dewitt C. Giddings and W. S. Herndon, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gov. W. P. Kellogg and United States Marshal Packard, of Louisiana; Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont; Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany; Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut; Rodney W. Daniels, of Buffalo, and Congressmen Merriam, of New-York, Williams, of Massachusetts, and Parsons, of Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, are at the Windsor Hotel.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

St. John's Day was celebrated in this City by the various Masonic lodges, according to the ancient customs of Freemasonry. Trinity Lodge No. 12 gave a festival at the Lion Brewery Park, on One Hundred and Tenth street and Eighth avenue, which was largely attended by the members of the lodge and their families and friends. A banquet was given during the afternoon, in which 200 persons participated, and, in response to toasts offered, addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Kunest and others.

Four lines suffice to remind the world that the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" and PHALON WHITE ROSE are peerless perfumes. The "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR" stimulates the roots and cools the scalp.—*Advertisement.*

NOBODY REALIZES THE LUXURY or tonic and cooling effect of the Russian Vapor Bath, until he tries it at No. 7 West 24th street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Superb elegance and moderate prices. Marble swimming pool, vapor and shower rooms.—*Advertisement.*

A pure Port Wine is a necessity during the Summer months, and the public will be pleased to know that PARK & TILFORD have for sale the pure Lion Port four years old, made from the Oporto grape by Dr. Sylvester at his vineyards, Lyons, N. Y. Absolute purity is guaranteed by the affidavit of the maker. Observe the brand "Lion Port."—*Advertisement.*

In Stiffness and Soreness of the Muscles and Joints, Rheumatic Pains, I have experienced immediate relief from GILES & CO.'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA. THOMAS BAKER, Wallack's Theatre. Sold at HUDNUT'S, Ann st. and Broadway. RICHHARDT'S, 4th av. and 28th st. Depot, No. 451 6th av.—*Advertisement.*

For the Complexion,
BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Stars and Meteors.

At certain seasons meteors dart across the firmament between the earth and the fixed stars. But they quickly vanish, while the fixed stars remain. In the medical firmament the great vegetable invigorant, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, has long been a fixed star of the first magnitude. Little meteors, in the shape of imitations, bearing various names, now and then attempt a glimmering competition with it, but they soon disappear from the field of vision, leaving the glory of the true remedy unimpaired. The number of these will-o'-the-wisps that have come to grief within the last twenty years is beyond computation, and those now in existence are in the last agonies of extinguishment. The standard tonic and alterative, that cures and prevents so many distressing diseases, and which no debilitated invalid ever took without receiving a wonderful accession of strength and vitality, only derives increased popularity from the attempts of charlatans to run their failures in the Hostetter groove.

The Skin of the Teeth.

The enamel is literally "the skin of the teeth," and to render this pearly envelope imperishable, as well as brilliant, all you have to do is to use SOZODONT daily.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

AUTEN—KING.—On Tuesday, April 21, 1874, by Rev. Dr. George Hare, of Newark, N. J., JOHN S. AUTEN, of Somerville, N. J., to ADDIE G., youngest daughter of Wm. H. King, of Elizabeth, N. J.

BURNS—JACKSON.—On Wednesday, June 17, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. L. H. King, ALEXANDER S. BURNS to MINNIE H. JACKSON, only daughter of Montville Jackson, all of New-York City. No cards.

CLAWSON—MUNDY.—At St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday, June 23, 1874, by Rev. Kingston Goddard, D. D., WILLIAM CLAWSON to ANNA GUYON, youngest daughter of the late Crowell Mundy, M. D.

LYNCH—AYRES.—On May 23, 1873, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, by Rev. Father Larkin, WILLIAM B. LYNCH to MINNIE A. AYRES, all of this City.

RAMEE—BURCHAN.—At Hiogo, Japan, May 1, 1874, at the residence of W. H. Morse, Esq., by Rev. A. R. Morris, of the American Episcopal Mission, in the presence of Daniel Turner, United States Consul, PHILIP A. RAMEE, to KITTIE W., daughter of the late P. Stanford Burchan, New-York.

RANNEY—WRIGHT.—On the 23d inst., by Rev. Dr. Taylor, AMBROSE L. RANNEY, M. D., to S. LOUISE WRIGHT, adopted daughter of W. H. Ritter, all of this City.

DIED.

COMBS.—ZEBULON COMBS died June 23, after a short illness, aged 70 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Baptist Church corner of 4th av. and 15th st., South Brooklyn, on Friday, the 26th, at 3 o'clock.

CUMMING.—At Princeton, N. J., on Sunday, June 21, EMILY, wife of Alex. M. Cumming, and daughter of the late Chief Justice Hornblower, of New-Jersey.

GROESBEECK.—At her residence in St. Clement's place, on Monday, June 22, in the 92d year of her age, MRS. ELIZABETH COOPER GROESBEECK, widow of William W. Groesbeeck, formerly of Albany, and eldest daughter of the late Judge Jacob Hagerman, of New-York.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, in the Dutch Church on Washington square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) on Thursday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HAYES.—On Tuesday, June 23, LUCY, wife of Horace Hayes, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 19 West 18th st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

HILTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 23, MARY, widow of Edward Hilton, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 230 Dean st., on Thursday, at 4 P. M. Remains will be taken to Riverside, Conn., for interment, on Friday. Carriages will be in waiting at Riverside Depot on arrival of the 9:05 A. M. train from 42d st., New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

LOVEJOY.—At St. Johns, Newfoundland, June 4, of paralysis, Dr. JOHN LOVEJOY, dentist, formerly of this City, in the 75th year of his age.

Friends, relatives, and the members of his profession are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to be held in the Church of the Disciples, 45th st. and Madison av., on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

PHINNEY.—At Roselle, N. J., BLANCHE VIRGINIA, infant daughter of Helen C. and Col. J. H. Phinney, aged 8 months.

St. Louis papers please copy.

PIERCE.—At Clinton, Conn., on Saturday, June 20, JESSIE, youngest child of George H. and Ida C. Pierce, aged 6 month and 24 days.

The remains were interred at Winthrop, Conn.

REEVES.—On Tuesday, June 23, MARY D. REEVES, daughter of Mary and the late James Reeves.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 249 West 12th st., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 4 P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery on Saturday morning.

TIMPSON.—On Monday, June 22, FANNIE WARING, daughter of Thomas and Mary H. Timpson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 237 West 49th st., on Thursday, June 25, at 10:30 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Newtown, Long Island, Wednesday, June 24th, GEORGE WILLIAMS.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

THE CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN AND surgeon, Warren Stone, was correct when he stated that BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER possessed wonderful curative properties in diseases other than those of the kidneys and bladder, as this extraordinary case proves:

ROSEVILLE JUNCTION, Cal., April 13, 1874.

I take pleasure in informing you of my almost miraculous cure from the use of Bethesda Water. I had been under treatment of several physicians in Sacramento, Ohio, and my own town, Roseville, for Leucorrhœa, and had been troubled with swelled limbs and scrofula, fever sores on them, also an inward fever. After use of Bethesda two days, the inward fever left me entirely, and within the short space of two weeks, the sores on my limbs burst and discharged a large quantity of bloody matter, one of my knees was so stiff I could not bend it; after the sores quit discharging, the joint became flexible, as in health, my limbs healed, and at the present time I am able to go around as well as any one, enjoying the free use of my limbs, and am well, but shall continue the use of the water for some time to come, that it may not return. Yours respectfully,

Mrs. AMANDA M. SMITH.

Pamphlets free at depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

AT FLUSHING YOU CAN BEHOLD THE MOST charming and beautiful young city in the United States. It is but SIX MILES from Hunter's Point; only twenty minutes, in PALATIAL CARS; FARE TEN CENTS; 120 trains daily; seven depots to aid its growth. If you never have been there, accept our invitation, and visit it at once. Maps and free tickets at REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 355 3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST. B. W. HITCHCOCK.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 27, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 9:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 10 and 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE GREAT AMERICAN ELECTRICIAN cures without medicine Tumors, Cancers, Humors, Fits, Deafness, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Weaknesses, &c. Advice free from 10 to 6 daily. Office No. 178 2d av., New-York, near 11th st. T. G. A. ELECTRICIAN.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD WILL ADDRESS the ladies of Eastern Star Lodge this P. M. at Elm Park, 8th av. and 92d st.

FIRE-WORKS.—A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT. Prices wholesale. Right above Stewart's. No. 92 4th av. BURNTON'S.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

MR. TILTON'S REPLY
TO REV. DR. LEONARD BACON,
telling why he has kept silent so long, and many other things connected with the
GREAT PLYMOUTH CHURCH SCANDAL,
will be found in this week's
GOLDEN AGE.
Ask your news-dealer for the paper, or send 10 cents direct to the office and receive it post-paid. Address
THE GOLDEN AGE, No. 41 Park row, New-York.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"LEONORE GRAND March," Baff, 75c., Four Hands, $1 50; "Regatta," Galop, 40c.; "Souvenir de Lima," Mazurka, Gottschalk, $1; "Storm Step," Galop, 35c.; "Republic Life," Galop, 40c.; "Whate'er Betide," Millard, 50c.; "The Hand that Rocks the World," Thomas, 40c.; "Why Sinks My Soul," (Hymn,) Basaford, 40c.; "Bride Bells," Roeckel, 40c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, June 24, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of the Referees named, Richard V. Harnett sold the following property: T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, one plot, 50 by 129.10, with four-story brick tenement-house in front and stable in rear, on West Thirty-second street, north side, 225 feet west of Seventh avenue; sold for $32,091, including incumbrances; purchaser, A. Dickinson, second mortgagee. R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, one four-story English-basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100.10 on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 423 feet east of Avenue A; sold for $8,000; purchaser Jacob C. Washburn, plaintiff in foreclosure suit. Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, three unfinished three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 18.9 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, between First and A avenues, sold for $5,000 each; purchaser, Charles S. Loper, plaintiff. An expenditure of about $2,000 on each house will be required to complete them. No other sales were made, the sale of a lease of the premises No. 183 Bowery, by James M. Miller, being adjourned to July 8. In relation to the auctions held at Corona, Long Island, and at Bloomfield, N. J., reports will be made to-morrow.

At Great Neck, Long Island, on Tuesday, June 23, Jere. Johnson, Jr., reports having sold thirty-seven plots, containing 148 lots, the property of Mr. James Blackwell, for $18,303 in the aggregate, or at an average of $122 per lot. At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Monday, under a Supreme Court decree, thirty-seven lots, formerly a portion of the Grand Park property, were sold by Dingee, Porter & Co., for $8,525 in the total, the average per lot being $230.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales proposed for to-day are numerous and of much greater importance than usual, particularly that in charge of E. H. Ludlow & Co. which takes place at the Exchange, at which a valuable lot of City real estate will be offered. The list of auctions is as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court sale, of the following City real estate: Pearl street, Nos. 431 and 433, plot 25.2 by 79.10 feet, running through to New Chambers street, with buildings; West Thirteenth street, Nos. 22 and 24, just west of Fifth avenue, plot 50 by 137.6, with brick stable thereon; Delancey street, No. 218, one lot 25 by 100; Ninth avenue, east side, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, eight lots, each 24.8 by 100, taking in the block front between streets named; East Thirty-ninth street, No. 240, plot 27 by 89.9, (rear line 42.2 feet;) East Sixty-first street, south side, 100 feet east of First avenue, one lot 25 by 100.5, and West Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, six gore lots in centre of block, just west of Sixth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of twelve four-story brick stores and tenements, each 14.5 by 43, with lots each 96 feet deep, Nos. 277 to 297 Fourth street, south side, 90 feet west of Avenue C.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the two-story and basement brick house, 22 by 32, with plot 50 by 100.11, No. 412 East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 195 feet east of First avenue, with lot in rear 25 by 100.11, fronting on One Hundred and Thirteenth street. Also, similar sale of a house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, south side, 128.9 feet east of Third avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of twelve lots, together forming a plot in size 201.10 by 150, on Tenth avenue, east side, taking in the block front between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets. Also, similar sale of a house and lot, 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 67.1 feet north of East Forty-second street.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, at the Exchange, public auction sale of a plot of six lots, together in size 101.1 by 144.4 by 100.11 by 150, on Riverside avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, adjoining the Carrigan mansion.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court partition sale of five lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 105 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 19 by 70, on West Forty-seventh street, south side, 41 feet east of Sixth avenue, and the house and lot No. 183 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 111.6 feet west of Third avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., at Bay Chester, Westchester County, on the premises, at 12 M., public auction sale, by order of the Bay Chester Land Association, of 1,000 building-lots immediately adjoining and surrounding the new depot of the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad, with water front and dock privileges, on Pelham Bay, only fifty minutes distant from Wall street. Special train from depot of Harlem and Port Chester Railway, North New-York, at 10:30 A. M., via boat from Fulton slip at 9 and 9:45 o'clock, and Peck slip at 9:30 o'clock.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the property, at 12 M., public auction sale of 500 lots known as the Hyatt Homestead, situate between Winfield and Woodside, on the line of the Flushing and the North-side and Long Island Railroads, only ten minutes distant from ferry, and in all respects desirably located, the lots fronting on Thompson and Maurice avenues. Special train over Flushing Road, via James Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries, at 11:30 o'clock.

By O. H. Pierson, at Maplewood, N. J., on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, fifteen miles from New-York, on the ground, at 12 M., public auction sale of 250 lots lying near depot, distant two and a half miles from Newark. Special train via Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries at 11 o'clock.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Ocean Grove, N. J., six miles south of Long Branch, on the grounds, at 12 M., public auction sale of 250 lots, each 50 by 100, being a portion of the Ocean Park property. Purchasers and others wishing to attend auction will take train from foot of Rector street, via boat, at 7 or 9:40 o'clock.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story brick tenement, (front,) stables, (rear,) and plot on West 32d st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th av., plot 50x about 129.10	$32,090
1 four-story English basement house and lot on East 117th st., n. s., 423 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 25x100.10	8,000
1 unfinished three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot on East 120th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 18.9x100.11	5,000
1 unfinished three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot on East 120th st., n. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 18.9x100.11	5,000
1 unfinished three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot on East 120th st., n. s., 156.3 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 18.9x100.11	5,000

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS—TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

37 plots, containing 148 lots, average $122 per lot, aggregate	$18,303

MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Dingee, Porter & Co.

Monday, June 22.

37 lots adjoining depot, average $230 per lot, aggregate	$8,525

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 23.

Morton st., No. 13, n. s., 25x87.6	$15,000
Same property	15,000
3d st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x77.5	14,500
4th st., No. 329 West, e. s., 22 ft. s. of Jane st., 22x55	10,000
Same property	10,000
17th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x92	6,000
17th st., No. 20 West, s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th av., 33.4x92	35,000
Same property	35,000
20th st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x92	50,000
22d st., n. s., 93.10 ft. w. of Avenue A, 23.6x98.9	7,750
26th st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 10th av., 20x98.9, ½ part	4,500
37th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; 37th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9	22,000
52d st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 16.4x100.5	15,000
Same property	15,000
55th st., s. s., 64 ft. e. of 2d av., 36x80	31,000
71st st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d av., 0.9x100.5, party wall	600
94th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x76; 95th st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 11th av., 89.9x76.2	27,500
127th st., n. s., 177.6 ft. w. of 4th av., widened, 18.9x99.11	15,700
3d av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 45th st., 25x95	33,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, Nos. 444 and 446, and Crosby st., Nos. 10 and 12, first floor and basement, 5 years, per year	$20,000
18th st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5, 20 years, per year	300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 614 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—A SUPERBLY-finished high-stoop stone building, with beautiful dining-room extension, for sale low, furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP—NO. 18 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 17 East 48th st., 5th av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 781. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FOR SALE—THE THOROUGHLY BUILT AND furnished four-story brown-stone house No. 14 East 63d st.; is trimmed in cabinet woods, and has all the latest improvements. Apply on premises.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—TWO HOURS FROM NEW-YORK BY Central Railroad of New-Jersey, house with twelve rooms, surrounded by large native oaks; plenty of outbuildings, and workman's house; 30, 80, 100, or 200 acres good grass, grain, or fruit land; terms made to suit. Address V. CAVALERA, Raritan, N. J.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING LOTS.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITIES
FOR OWNING A HOME
AND INVESTING IN CHOICE LOTS
UPON REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

No place of its size in the United States presents the attractions and inducements offered at Flushing. It is the nearest suburban city to New-York—only six miles from Hunter's Point; fare ten cents in palatial cars; 120 trains; seven depots; fifty minutes from New-York City Hall by James Slip Ferry, and thirty minutes by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; commutation for cars and ferry but $68 per year; ten churches; splendid school-houses; gas-lighted and sewered; sidewalks flagged and shaded by trees of fine growth; most elegant shrubbery surrounding nearly every residence; fine boating, fishing, and driving; it has no equal.

Practically nearer than either Yorkville or Harlem, with quick transit already, with a large population, many engaged in business in this City; possessing intelligence, wealth, and enterprise, this young city is bound to become great and prosperous. Lots can now be had for residences from $600 to $800, and the best for business purposes, from $1,000 to $5,000.

Monthly installments received from purchasers, or twenty per cent. down; forty per cent. in five years, and forty per cent. in ten years. Warranty deeds, maps, and free tickets on application at
B. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters,
No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.,
or opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (seventeen rooms;) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs; hot and cold water; first-class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace heaters; gas-pipes introduced in all the rooms, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stables, coachman's rooms; all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c.; inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land; lawn, orchard, garden, flowers, fruit, magnificent views, and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Ridgewood; no nuisances; no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure; horses, carriages, implements, &c., if desired. Apply to W. A. BACHELOR, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

CLEAN AND PLEASANT TRANSIT TO

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Beal, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 315 Greenwich st.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FOR SALE—IN SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, commodious modern house, occupying commanding site, and beautifully approached; twenty-two acres high land, in lawn, garden, and old wood; a perfect Summer place and comfortable in Winter as any City house. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

A FINE CORNER HOUSE AND GROUNDS, free and clear, at West Mount Vernon; three minutes from depot; would exchange for New-York property. SLADE, BRUNDAGE & CO., No. 31 Union square, basement.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
NO. 35 WALL ST.
and
NOS. 13 AND 15 BROAD ST.
ALSO THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS,
NOS. 113, 115, 117, 119, AND 121 CLINTON PLACE,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of
WM. P. FURNISS, DECEASED,
and in pursuance of a decree
OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The premises on Wall and Broad sts. are occupied as offices, and being near the STOCK EXCHANGE, DREXEL BUILDING, and MECHANICS' and other banks, are very desirable for Insurance Companies, Bankers, and Brokers.

75 per cent. may remain on
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 7 Pine st.

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ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THIRTY-FIVE VALUABLE LOTS on
GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD, RIVERSIDE PARK AND DRIVE, AND 104TH ST.,
AND WATER LOTS ON HUDSON RIVER.

Also HOUSE AND LOT No. 48 WEST 9TH ST., to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the undersigned Trustees of LEON FURNISS.
SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
Trustees under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine st., New-York, will sell at auction at

METUCHIN, N. J.,

One hour and ten minutes from New York by the Pennsylvania Railroad, on

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1874,

at 12 M., on the premises, 220 valuable lots, handsomely located on an elevation commanding extensive views, directly in the centre of the town, having fine improvements on every side; also, an attractive residence, with lot 120x390; contains ten rooms, with every modern improvement, and ready for immediate occupancy. Metuchin is the highest point of land between New-York and Philadelphia on the New-Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Railroad; seventeen trains daily. The town has a population of 3,000, there being 200 yearly commuters; five churches, numerous academies, stores and schools. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale. Special train will leave foot Cortland st. at 11 A. M., stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, and Rahway. C. C. CAMPBELL, Real Estate Agent, Metuchin, N. J. For maps, railroad passes, and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER AND DEALER IN REAL ESTATE, NO. 5 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
WORKING MEN, TRADESMEN, CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!
THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.
By direction of the Maplewood Land Improvement Co., great sale of
250 CHOICE AND CHARMINGLY LOCATED BUILDING LOTS,
In the town of South Orange,
AT MAPLEWOOD,

Only one mile from South Orange, (two and a half miles from Newark City line,) in Orange Valley, the garden of New-Jersey; two minutes' walk of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad depot, immediately adjoining the rapidly-growing settlement of Wyoming.

Only fifteen miles from New-York. This is, beyond question, the most desirable property offered at auction this season, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder, on easy terms.

Remember, an investment made in these lots will yield a better interest than any savings bank.

Special train will leave foot of Christopher st., New-York, at 10:45, and Barclay st. at 11 A. M. on day of sale, stopping at Newark and Orange.

Music. Luncheon under a magnificent oak tree on arrival of train. Maps, free passes, &c., to be had of the auctioneer. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine st., New-York.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL at auction THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The six valuable lots, situate on the south-east corner of 115th st. and

RIVERSIDE PARK.

Terms easy. For maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The executors of John P. De Wint will sell at public auction on the 23d of July, at 11 A. M., at the Five Corners, Fishkill Landing, about 260 acres of land lying on the east bank of the Hudson and on either side of the Stony Kill Road, at Fishkill Landing, together with five dwellings, barns, &c. For particulars and map of property, apply to the executors, WM. S. VERPLANCK, JAMES MACKIN, J. DE WINT HOOK, Fishkill, on Hudson, or No. 490 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
GRAND JUBILEE AUCTION SALES.
THURSDAY, JUNE 25.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT, FIVE HUNDRED LOTS.
HYATT HOMESTEAD,
BETWEEN WINFIELD AND WOODSIDE.
GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED ON LONG ISLAND FOR MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

One hundred trains per day pass this property, distant only a few minutes from New-York.

Tickets, &c., of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—HON. WILLIAM MITCHELL, Referee.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 25, 1874, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the following valuable property belonging to the NORSWORTHY ESTATE:

NINTH AVENUE.—Entire front, east side, between 24th and 25th sts., eight lots, each 24 feet 8¼ inches by 100 feet. The court has fixed the minimum price for each corner lot at $12,000, and the others at $10,000.

PEARL STREET.—Nos. 431, 433; plot 25 feet 2 inches wide, with an average depth of 79 feet 10 inches, running through to New Chambers st., with buildings. Minimum price limited by the court, $20,000.

DELANCEY STREET.—No. 218; lot 25x100 feet. Minimum price limited by the court, $8,000.

THIRTEENTH STREET—West, Nos. 22 and 24, just west of 5th av. Plot of ground 50x127 feet 6 inches, with brick stable. Minimum price limited by the court, $24,000.

THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD STREETS—West. Six gores in centre of block, just west of 6th av. Minimum price limited by the court, $24,500.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—No. 240. East; plot of ground 27 feet front, 42 feet 2 inches rear, by 89 feet 9 inches deep. Minimum price limited by the court, $8,000.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET—East; four lots, south side, 100 feet east of 1st av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches. Minimum price limited by the court for each lot, $4,000.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale; balance in thirty days, on delivery of deeds.

Maps and particulars of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

NO. 318 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PEARL ST.—TO LET, three offices, together or separate, with heat, gas, and water. Apply to T. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John st.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE SIX-STORY store building, 25 by 114, with fine, dry basement, No. 27 Barclay street, near Broadway; in complete order, suitable for any business.
GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

NO. 302 BROADWAY, CORNER OF DUANE ST.—TO LET, two offices, together or separate. Apply to A. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John st.

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DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A NEAT, FULLY FURNISHED COTtage in Newtown, Conn., for three months; contains eleven rooms; price $250; situated on a hill, one a quarter miles from depot; stabling if desired, or horses to let. Address BENJ. G. CURTISS, Sandy Hook, Conn., or C. S. HINMAN, No. 293 Chapel st., New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY PROPERTY TO LET.—A PARTY declining housekeeping, will rent a cottage of nine rooms, with water and heater in the house, within an hour of City, five minutes from depot; location healthy; rent low to a good tenant; garden made.
H. C. PRICE, No. 421 Broome st.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—ONE HOUR from City, convenient to three depots; two furnished houses, delightfully located amidst all country surroundings; good gardens and plenty fruit; horse and carriage, and fresh milk if desired. Address Post Office Box No. 217.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

TO LET—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT, AND CELLAR house; every modern convenience; $420; twenty minutes from Roosevelt, and forty-five minutes from Fulton ferries. No. 300 Stockton st., near Yates av., Brooklyn.

CATSKILL.—FURNISHED HOUSE NICELY shaded, with river and mountain view for the Summer. Inquire of A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st., New-York, or B. N. PRICE, No. 133 Main st., Catskill.

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DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., beautiful display of Summer Toilets. PATTERNS, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready.

NEW THINGS.—The elegant and JAUNTY CROQUET SUIT, THE PIONEER RAMBLE SUIT, the KEEP COOL, and the TRAVELER, are worth seeing, for they are beautiful and useful.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

METALS.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH.

FOR INVESTMENT.

Stocks of the City of New-York.

- 350,000 7 p. c. Consolidated Stock, due 1894.
- 150,000 7 p. c. (State Sinking Fund,) due 1882 & 1883.
- 20,000 Central Park quarterly 6s of 1887.

Transferable in sums of $500 and upwards, to suit the purchaser.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY (LEASED.)

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, 29th inst., for ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS ($1,000,000) in the consolidated mortgage bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of "coupon" bonds of $1,000 each, or of "registered" bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on the 1st of May and 1st of November, principal due in 1900. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad and franchises of the company. Each proposal must be for a price flat, and should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on THURSDAY, July 2, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid.

The company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered. C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 22d June, 1874.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon on Monday, the 29th of June, inst., for one million of dollars, ($1,000,000,) in the first mortgage bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of "coupon" bonds, of $1,000 each, or of "registered" bonds, of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the Company.

Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on Thursday, July 2, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid.

The Company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 393 CANAL ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held June 16, 1874, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM MAIR,	JOHN A. C. GRAY,
SIMON SHINDLER,	JAMES B. HEDGES,
JOHN M. LEWIS,	JOSEPH B. MILLER,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	FREDERICK V. PRICE,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,	ALBERT MANN,
ALFRED BARMORE,	PETER J. SHULTS,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
CHAS. F. HUNTER,	JOSEPH H. WOOD,
HENRY DAVID,	W. ALFRED GEDNEY,
JOHN O. MORE,	WILLIAM C. MILLER.

And at a meeting of the board held this day, FREDERICK V. PRICE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 23, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, July 6, 1874, at 12 M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$100,000 PERMANENT WATER LOAN, due 1904 and 1910.

$200,000 ASSESSMENT AND SEWERAGE FUND BONDS, due 1877.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Bonds," and state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

"HOW MONEY IS LOST AND MADE IN Wall Street."—A comprehensive pamphlet on stocks, privileges, &c., containing explanation of stock terms and abbreviations; memorable events in ten years; highest and lowest prices in ten years; compiled by Lapsley & Bazley, No. 74 Broadway. To be had of Brentano, No. 33 Union square; news stands, Fifth Avenue, Windsor, Gilsey, and Grand Central Hotels.

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NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON
MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENeral meeting of the stockholders of the Mammoth Cave Petroleum and Mining Company of Kentucky will be held in this City at John Ittner's Hotel, No. 106 Grand st., on FRIDAY, June 26, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M. As business of the highest importance for all concerned will come before the meeting, it is absolutely necessary that every stockholder be represented, either in person or by proxy.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, BANKERS, NO. 10 Pine st., New-York, draw bills on London, receive deposits subject to check; five per cent. allowed on daily balances.

FOR SALE—CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON EIGHT PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.
E. S. MARTIN, No. 8 Broad st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 201 BROADWAY.

Capital Stock	$500,000
Cash value of Assets	$1,313,030
Total liabilities	55,174
Net Assets	$1,257,856

A semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on and after July 1, 1874.
June 24, 1874.
HENRY A. HOWE President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., June 20, and reopened 10 A. M. July 2.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL ....$300,000 | SURPLUS $320,000
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1874.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1874.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June until July 1. JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND
ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS Company, also of the Missouri State Bonds, $3,000,000, known as the "Hannibal and St. Joe issue," due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS'
NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed from 22d inst. to 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable 1st July, proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from 23d June till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19, 1874.

INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON ROCHESTER Water Loan Bonds, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York. The transfer books of the registered bonds will close on 24th June, and reopen July 2. JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK
COMPANY, No. 254 SOUTH ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the reduced capital, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 2.
F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free from tax, has this day been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of THURSDAY, 25th inst., until the morning of WEDNESDAY, July 8. ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE JULY 1, 1874, can now be left at this office for examination, and receipts will be given for same, for which checks will be exchanged on and after June 30 inst.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company due 1st July, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

BLAIR TOWN LOT AND LAND COMPANY.—A Dividend of Three per Cent. will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
UNION BUILDING, NOS. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPpi Railway Company, due July 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, No. 54 William st., New-York. WM. M. WALTON, Secretary.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

MOINGONA COAL COMPANY.—A DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., FREE of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—A Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) free of taxes has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will close on 22d June and re-open on the 2d July. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, June 25, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1874, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

THE JULY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, negotiated and guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN,
AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER
42D ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 10 to July 6, both inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., from the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable 1st of July at this office.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1, 1874.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1874, OF THE $2,250,000 first mortgage, and $1,600,000 second mortgage bonds California Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York. MOSES HOPKINS, Treasurer.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, ON THE SOUTH Pacific Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st.; on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) at the National Bank of Commerce, and on the Land Debentures of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company at the office of the company. CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America, have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1874.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until July 7, 1874.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after July 1 proximo, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 393 Canal st.

CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS, $168,217 29.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1874.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, ensuing. Transfer-books are closed until 1st proximo.
JOHN T. HILL, Vice President.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1874, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after July 1, ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to July 7. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a Dividend of Six per cent., payable July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed till that date. R. BAYLES, President.

SIOUX CITY AND IOWA FALLS TOWN LOT AND LAND COMPANY.—A Dividend of Three per Cent. will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Five per Cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 2. GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE JULY COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE City of Altoona, Penn., will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after July 1 proximo.
LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, No. 48 Exchange place.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)
BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
HARRISON HALL, President,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to executors, guardians, trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES.
Washington, D. C.

Hon. Fred. Douglass.	
L. R. Tuttle	Assistant Treasurer of the United States
E. B. French	Second Auditor, U. S. Treasury
J. H. Ela	Fifth Auditor, U. S. Treasury
Zalmon Richards	Auditor District of Columbia
Hon. William Claflin	Ex-Governor of Massachusetts

Bank hours—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.
FRED. DOUGLASS, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
☞ Send for circular.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 20th of July, 1874, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and on all sums over $500 entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 1st of July will draw interest from the 1st.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, }
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest dividend.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks, No. 20 Union place.—Dividend to July 1, 1874, payable July 20, at rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

PROPOSALS.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, as hereinafter named, at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the Repairs, Painting, and Alterations of Buildings, Furniture, and Heating Apparatus, required to be done or furnished during the months of July and August, 1874, in their respective wards, as follows:

By the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
EDWARD SCHELL, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
HENRY MERZ, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
JOHN F. TROW, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, June 27.
RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
HENRY D. RANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, until 4 P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
JOHN STEPHENSON, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
NATHAN S. KING, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 8, 1874.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 532 WALNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.

LIGHT-HOUSE CROSS LEDGE SHOAL, DELAWARE BAY.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, June 30, 1874, for building and delivering a stone pier of foundation for light-house on Cross Ledge Shoal, Delaware Bay, in accordance with drawings and specifications which can be seen and examined on application at this office.

Bids must be on forms which will be furnished on application, and conform in all respects to the requirements of the Government, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Pier at Cross Ledge." They will be opened promptly at the time specified, and bidders are requested to be present.
W. F. RAYNOLDS, Brevet Brigadier General,
Light-house Engineer, Fourth District.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, the 27th inst., at noon, for furnishing, on the Harbor Dock, on Staten Island, the following materials: Fifty-six thousand feet of yellow pine timber, twenty-five thousand feet of yellow pine flooring, twenty-four thousand feet of merchantable white pine flooring, thirty thousand feet of best quality Michigan lumber, ten thousand feet run of two by three spruce, five hundred hemlock joist, fifteen hundred narrow ceiling, all to be of the best quality of their several kinds.

Specifications and schedule may be seen at the Governor's office on Staten Island, from 8 to 11 A. M., and for further particulars apply by letter to Richard P. Smyth, builder, Port Richmond, Staten Island. Bids must be inclosed in separate envelopes, marked "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to Thomas Greenleaf, Controller, No. 74 Wall st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals in duplicate will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of FRIDAY, the 26th of June, 1874, for performing all the labor in the new public store, corner of West and Hubert sts., in the City of New-York, for a further term, from and after the 15th day of July next, upon the conditions set forth in a statement filed in the office of the Collector of the Port of New-York, where full information in regard thereto may be obtained.

The proposals will be addressed to "the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for performing the labor in the public store at New-York." B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 26, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions, and in good order, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 26, 1874.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 26th day June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions, and in good order, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between Albany and Troy and between Albany and New-York, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board,
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 26, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions, and in good order, all the buoys now in the Rockaway and New Inlets, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 26, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions, and in good order, all the buoys now in the channels of Lake Champlain, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

CONDENSED MILK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction until 2 o'clock P. M., June 26, 1874, for supplying the Department with condensed milk for one year, commencing Aug. 1, 1874.

For full particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

MARBLE MANTELS.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

ICE-CREAM.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
BLATCHLEY'S
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENEVA AWARD.—PARTIES HAVING JUST claims under this award should present them immediately to KINGMAN F. PAGE, 33 Park row, N. Y.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..............SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC...........SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC...............SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC.............SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18
*Russia, Wednesday, July 1	Cuba, Wednesday, July 22
China, Saturday, July 4	Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29
Calabria, Wednesday, July 8	*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, June 24
STATE OF VIRGINIA...............Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA...............Wednesday, July 22

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Italia, Thursday....June 25	Europa, Saturday..July 4
Elysia, Saturday....June 27	California, Tues....July 7
Bolivia, Tuesday....June 30	Castalia, Thursday.July 9
Caledonia, Thurs'y.July 2	Anglia, Saturday....July 11

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $30. STEERAGE, $20.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STATE LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy....Sat., June 27, 3 P.M. | Canada..July 11, 2:30 P. M.
Spain.......July 4, 9 A. M. | Egypt ..July 18, 9:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Capt. ANDREWS.....Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT..................Saturday...June 27
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ.........Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE...........Saturday...July 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.................June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ———......................July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.........July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD...............Aug. 4, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...............Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, July 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, July 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...........Saturday, July 25, 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship FRANKFURT, Capt. F. v. BULOW, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, June 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 30.
COLUMBUS, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).......................June 27
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)...................July 2
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..............July 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)................July 16

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S AMERICAN TOURIST TICKETS.—Messrs. Cook, Son & Jenkins, No. 261 Broadway, New-York, desire to announce that they have arranged for the benefit of American and European tourists upward of 1,200 American tours, all at reduced rates, many of them new and novel.

These tours embrace the most important sections of the United States and Canadas.

They have also arranged for America their system of hotel coupons, which for many years has been so popular in the Old World.

These coupons, which provide the best accommodation at any of the hotels on the list, are supplied only to holders of Cook's tourist tickets, are sold at $3 50 per day, and effect a clear saving to the traveler of from fifty cents to $1 per day beside guaranteeing him attention. Programme showing fares and expenses for each tour can be obtained free of charge by application.
COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, June 27, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Tuesday, July 7.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC.....................................June 27
COLIMA..July 11
ALASKA..July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, June 27.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 1.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
ATLAS..June 26
CLARIBEL...July 17
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ANDES..June 26
ETNA...July 7
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH. Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1. (Commencing June 29) Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 22d.....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d......8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d.....9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 24th.3:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th...10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 25th....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 26th.......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th........6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 27th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th.....6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 23d....10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 23d......2:30 P. M.
Wed'sday, 24th..10:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, 24th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th..11:30 A. M.	Thursday, 25th....4:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th.......12:00 M.	Friday, 26th.........5:00 P. M.
Saturday, 27th....1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th......5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 28th......7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 28th........3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 28th......6:30 P. M.	Monday, 29th.......7:00 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st. 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets and packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 11:00 A. M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, and 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 21, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, ... Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8:30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.
R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:35, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RENOVO HOTEL.—A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy Summer resort on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; also located on the west branch of the Susquehannah River, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for boarders June 22; accommodations first-class and charges reasonable; trains leave from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8:30 P. M. and 12 night, arriving at Renovo at 11 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for sale at Nos. 526, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Renovo, Clinton County, Penn.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 12th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED, formerly of the Atlantic House, Newport, R. I., has taken for the present season the hotel at OAKLAND BEACH, Warwick, R. I., and will open the same to the public July 1. This hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points. Steam-boat communication with Providence four times each way daily. Application by mail will receive prompt attention.
GEORGE A. HAZARD,
Providence, R. I.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.
BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad, within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices. For terms, &c., address
WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.
N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST, IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

THOMSON HOUSE, AT KANE, PENN., ON THE Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, situated on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,000 feet above the sea, will open for Summer guests, June 22. Trains leave from the foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8:30 P. M. and 10 o'clock night, arriving at Kane at 3:25 P. M. and 9:15 P. M. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Kane, McKean County, Penn.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.
AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

SHELTER ISLAND
GROVE ASSOCIATION HOTEL.

Capt. B. COLE, P. D. HORTEN. Long Island Railroad trains leave James slip daily at 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and Thirty-fourth Street Ferry fifteen minutes later. Also steamer W. W. Coit, Wall Street Ferry, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 P. M.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

This elegant hotel at the finest sea-side resort in the country, will be opened July 1. A descriptive circular of the place, with terms for board, routes for reaching it, &c., will be sent on application to H. M. BROWNELL, Parker House, New-Bedford, Mass., or Sea-view House, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
June 27, 1874.
WEAVERS & BATES.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—For pamphlet descriptive of the attractive Summer resorts and boarding places on the Erie Railway within 100 miles of New-York, apply at Erie Offices, Nos. 241, 529, or 957 Broadway.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

WOODSBURG PAVILION.

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, Penn., H. H. Palmer, Proprietor.—Desirable rooms, excellent table; all country sports; healthy, picturesque region; terms very moderate.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND Mills, Erie Railroad, two hours; now open; no bar; moderate terms to families; take 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains.
OLIVER CROMWELL.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address
D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

GRAND HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
NOW OPEN.
M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, (FORMERLY COOPER COTtage,) Long Branch, N. J., has been enlarged and refurnished; is now open. Terms reasonable.
GEORGE B. BORTON.

WESTBROOK HOUSE, KINGSTON, TOWNSEND, Proprietor.—Elegant grounds, accommodations; Catskill mountain scenery; $10 weekly; leave Mary Powell, Baldwin, Cornell. Apply WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 7.

LEBANON HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON HUDSON.—A pleasant, cool, country home; location unsurpassed; charges moderate.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING IN THE COUNTRY? SEE prices and accommodations of all Summer resorts in *Home Journal*. Most complete list published.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot Grand st., East River, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; 33d st. ten minutes later, afternoon trips up and morning trips down, landing at Mott's dock and Glenwood; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 6:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Time between New-York and Sea Cliff, one and three-quarter hours. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST, IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN sheets, lap-dusters, Victoria kersey blankets, for Summer, $7 each; regular price, $12. My harness are all hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED HORSE, SEVEN years old, by Harry Booth, out of an English thoroughbred mare; fifteen hands; very handsome bay; to ride or drive. Box No. 171, Port Chester, N. Y.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE VERY LOW, SPLENDID new silver-mounted carriage harness, English style. Also, fine new light double and single harness; all first-class harness, at No. 149 West 33d st.

A FEW MORE LEFT OF THOSE CELEbrated top wagons, my own make, selling at the low price of $300 each.
ISAAC LOCKWOOD,
corner of 3d av. and 127th st.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUPE horse, very stylish, high action, and fast; 16 hands; bright bay; warranted. Apply at MILLER'S, No. 50 West 10th st.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5th av.—Handsome rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; family small; table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, from $12 to $18 a week, with board for a couple, or single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. Call at No. 26 Clinton place, west of Broadway, 8th st.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

A PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE LARGE ROOMS,) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; also single room. No. 36 East 20th st.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th Avs.—Good accommodations, with first-class board, for good class people only, $2 and $2 50 per day; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, ON THIRD floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water; bath on same floor. Price low for Summer. Apply at No. 108 East 24th st., near Madison square.

A LARGE COOL AND VERY PLEASANT room and hall room, with board at Summer prices; references. Call at 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS AND ONE SINgle room at Mrs. R. H. JENKINS'S. A few table boarders accommodated. No. 33 East 23d st.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, fronting the most beautiful Park in the City, a desirable Summer residence richly furnished; rooms to let with board.

BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOMS NEAR CENtral Park, may be obtained, with board, in the elegant residence No. 26 East 50th st.; unexceptionable references.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT and back rooms, third floor, with board; Summer prices; references.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—SECOND STORY rooms, with or without board; references.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Country board, at the farm-house of George A. Newcomb, Union Society, Greene County, New-York. Terms, $7 per week.

References—Rev. Mr. Brown, at chapel, No. 408 East 19th st., at 2 P. M., except Saturdays and Mondays, and John F. Jenne, No. 1 Exchange place, Jersey City.

GENEROUS BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in pine grove; cool, airy rooms; location high, air invigorating; eggs, milk, vegetables, all fresh; piano; terms $6; accessible by daily express, connecting with day boats at Catskill; three hours drive. For particulars inquire of Dr. LYSTER, No. 21 East Houston st., or address J. BATES, Cooksburg.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, very pleasantly situated, ten minutes' walk from depot, can accommodate a gentleman and wife or a small family with board; good rooms and a generous table at a moderate price; plenty of fruit and shade trees, lawn, &c.; stabling if necessary. Address Box No. 153 Post Office, Montclair.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED AT A pleasant farm house in the Catskill Mountains, twenty-three miles from the landing; terms, $7 per week. Address DAVID DAVIS, Union Society Post Office, Greene County, N. Y. Refers to George Wilson, No. 63 William st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—KATONAH, 1½ HOURS BY Harlem Road; scenery and location delightful; house large and airy; farm 250 acres; milk, vegetables, ice, &c., in abundance, and prices moderate. Refer to HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

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FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT HOLLYWOOD, Stamford, Conn.—Beautiful scenery; four acres of lawn and pleasure grove; rooms in prime order; superior table; stabling and rowing; no dust or mosquitoes. For suites of rooms or single rooms, address Mrs. ANGEVINE, Box No. 335 Stamford Post Office.

A COOL, PLEASANT PLACE TO BOARD, IN New-Jersey, one hour from New-York; few minutes from station; plenty of shade, high and healthy; large airy rooms and piazza; good table; beautiful drives to salt water. Inquire at No. 45 Cliff st., second floor.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

COUNTRY BOARD, MONMOUTH BEACH.—THE Ross Cottage, near the club house, is now open for the reception of a few select boarders; the location is delightful, rooms large and airy; sea bathing, boating, and fishing, and everything to make it attractive.

PERSONS LOOKING FOR PLEASANT, AIRY rooms, shady grounds, fine drives, with good board, boating, and fishing facilities, can find them at a farm-house near Bridghampton. Address M. R., Watermills, Long Island.

GOOD BOARD MAY BE HAD AT A FARM-house, one and a half hours from New-York on Morris and Essex Railroad, convenient to depot; terms moderate. Address Box No. 43 New-Providence, N. J.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST, IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE West Point; house beautifully located, directly on river bank, five minutes' walk below station. Address J. H. CROFT, Box No. 5, Garrison's.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A NOTED SUMMER RESORT.—Farm-house, five rooms; good board, pure air, mountain scenery. For further particulars, apply at once to J. C. WALKER, Manchester, Vt.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR a few more families at elegant WAGNER MANSION; mountain air, boating, fishing, croquet lawn. $10 and upwards. References. Apply to B., Tyson's, No. 745 6th av.

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BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LITTLE GIRL SEVEN years of age, in a Protestant family, where she will be well cared for and assisted with her lessons; country or near New-York; in the family of a widow lady preferred. Address, stating terms and particulars, W., Post Office Box No. 544, New-York.

A LADY WISHING A HOUSE IN THE country (on the salt water) would like to know terms and location. Address W., Box No. 141 *Times* Office, or Mrs. WATERS, 28 West 12th st., New-York.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

P. T. BARNUM..Proprietor

THE COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY; VENTILATION PERFECT; WINDOWS UPON EVERY SIDE.

Forty new English Running Horses introduced
AFTERNOON and EVENING
in the several
HURDLE, FLAT, and JOCKEY RACES.

Among these are the following thoroughbreds that have won notoriety upon the English turf: BOBOLINK, DARLINGTON, KATHLEEN, SATISFACTION, SEPTIME, ADMIRATION, MORNING STAR, CASTOR, GLENCOE, VILLAGE LASS, LADY GERTRUDE, BONNY QUEEN, VIXEN, BLUE GOWN, HERMIT, MACARONI, LADY ELIZABETH, WEBSTER.

The renowned trotters
DAN CASTELLO and BILLY UTLER,
mile heats, to sulky.
ROMAN CHARIOT RACES,
ROMAN STANDING RACES,
ELEPHANT, CAMEL, PONY, and MONKEY RACES.

MLLE. VICTORIA.
MLLE. VICTORIA.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE MOST
THRILLING EXHIBITION
OF
FEMININE GRACE AND DARING
EVER WITNESSED.
AERIAL QUEEN.
AERIAL QUEEN.

GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS,
Representing the
MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF NINE CENTURIES,
should be witnessed by every intelligent citizen of America.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC WEEK,
commencing FRIDAY EVENING, June 26, continuing six days, afternoon and evening. The various games are given in ADDITION to the REGULAR PROGRAMME.

WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE.
Open at 1:30 and 7 P. M.
GRAND PROCESSION moves at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH..Manager
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
June 25, 26, and 27.
Grand revival of the splendid local drama,
SEARCHING THE DEPTHS.
The genuine mirth-creating farce of
A QUIET FAMILY.
Miss MAGGIE WESTON, the beautiful change vocalist.
The CARROLLs in their inimitable specialties.
FRANK JONES in eccentric banjo solos.
In active preparation,
SUNBEAMS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. SKELETON HAND.

RENEWED SUCCESS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.	The new sensation drama entitled, THE SKELETON HAND, as originally produced at this establishment.	EVERY EVENING AT 8.

MONDAY, June 29, first appearance here of Hon. W. F. CODY, better known as BUFFALO BILL, in the great sensation, THE SCOUT OF THE PLAINS.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

THE COLOSSEUM,
Broadway and 35th st., open from 1 to 5 and 7 to 10,
LONDON BY NIGHT.
LONDON BY NIGHT.
THE EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF A MIDNIGHT THUNDER STORM.
LIGHTNING, THUNDER, AND RAIN.
Prof. TOBIN'S INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING LECTURES, and numerous other attractions.
Admission, $1; no extras; children half price.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PULISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Lessee.
THIS and EVERY NIGHT during the WEEK,
and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2.
THE TWO SISTERS; OR, THE DEFORMED,
A new local play; scenes in City life.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING
OF THE
COURT OF DEATH,
BY REMBRANDT PEALE.

On exhibition at the LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st.
Dr. COLTON will give a descriptive lecture on the painting every evening at 8:30.
Open from 10 to 6, and 8 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK H. CHAPIN and SAMUEL PHIPPS, JR., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Samuel Phipps, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of July, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of June, 1874.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
je18-law3wTh

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES FALK and L. M. PHILLIPS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Moses Falk and L. M. Phillips, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST, IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN G. BLOSS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Benjamin G. Bloss, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of July, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je11-law3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE PETERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George Peterman, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SYLVESTER F. BEST and CHARLES P. BEST, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Sylvester F. Best and Charles P. Best, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of July, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je18-law3wTh

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of Illinois.—FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Foreclosure.—The undersigned, special master appointed by the Court in the above action to take evidence and report as to the names of and amounts due to all holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway Company, hereby notifies all such bondholders to appear forthwith at his office, No. 60 Wall street, and then and there give proof of the amount of all such bonds held by them, respectively, so that the Court may enter a final decree thereupon.
JOHN SHERWOOD, Special Master,
No. 60 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of LOUIS L. TODD, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
je25-law3wTh*
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK
Of the engagement of
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented a new dramatization of Mrs. Wood's very popular emotional romance of

EAST LYNNE,

With
Miss Le Clercq in the dual characters of { Lady Isabel and Madame Vine

APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

ONLY "EAST LYNNE" MATINEE, SATURDAY, June 27.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON.
Every evening at 8 and Saturday matinée at 1:30, will be presented with a
BRILLIANT CAST,
Mr. Bartley Campbell's highly successful play,

PERIL;
OR,
LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

Characters by Messrs. McKEE RANKIN, M. C. KENNEDY, H. W. MONTGOMERY, BELVIL RYAN, H. W. MITCHELL, R. S. RUSSELL, EDWARD MARBLE, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, and Misses ADA GILMAN, MAY ROBERTS, and AUGUSTA RAYMOND.
New scenery by Mr. Richard Marston,
ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH.
A VIEW OF THE CITY BY THE SEA.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1874.

ANNUAL BENEFIT OF

DAN BRYANT.

On which occasion he will appear in
IRISH COMEDY and original ETHIOPIAN SPECIALTIES
assisted by several
TALENTED DRAMATIC ARTISTS,
together with the world-renowned
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
The performance will commence with Brougham's
IRISH EMIGRANT.
TIM O'BRIEN, first time in five years in this City, DAN BRYANT, other characters by George De Vere, W. H. Bokee, C. Villers, G. L. Comstock, Miss Ada Monk, Mrs. A. Hind, and Miss C. Thompson.
After which
SCHOOL, BY THE BRYANTS,
BALLAD, BY EUGENE,
followed by the celebrated Song and Dance,
"SHOO FLY."
DAN BRYANT and DAVE REED.
ORATION, BY UNSWORTH,
and the performance will conclude with the great Bryant Hibernian specialty of
HANDY ANDY.
HANDY ANDY (with Irish song and Jig)...DAN BRYANT
Oonah Rooney (with song)..............Miss Marion Fiske
Doors open at 7:15 P. M. Commences at 8 precisely.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST except the tickets issued for this occasion to the press.
THEO. THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, June 25, at 8.
THEODORE THOMAS' ANNUAL BENEFIT,
when among other novelties will be performed
TONE-PICTURES, for Orchestra, (new,) CARL-STOER,
To Schiller's poem, "The Song of the Bell."
Bulwer's translation of the poem will be read by
Miss KATE FIELD.
ADMISSION TICKETS—ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra; can be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at No. 701 Broadway, and at the office of Central Park Garden.
Season and package tickets not admitted this evening.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.
The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

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PROF. J. M. HAWKINS, NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, has a class of students to make up conditions, or to prepare for the Fall examinations of Columbia and other colleges; refers to President Barnard. Apply by mail or call at the above address.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

PHONOGRAPHY COLLEGE, 23D ST., CORner 6th av.; private lessons. Reference: James E. Munson, author, No. 34 Park row.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, A THOROUGH, EXPERIenced teacher, competent to teach the highest French classes, wishes an engagement for the Fall. Special care to conversation. Address MADAME, No. 348 West 31st st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MR. THEODORE TILTON'S REPLY TO REV. DR. BACON—A REVIEW OF THE CASE—WHY MR. TILTON WITHDREW FROM MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH.

Mr. Theodore Tilton has written a long letter to Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, Moderator of the Congregational Council recently held in Brooklyn, in reply to certain misrepresentations which he says were unintentially made by that gentleman, on his character, in his address at New-Haven on the Brooklyn Council. Mr. Tilton goes back to the time of his severance from the congregation of Plymouth Church, in January, 1871, which step, he states, was determined on by him in consequence of the knowledge that the Pastor had committed against him "an offense which he forbears to name or characterize." Prolonged absence was the method selected by him for severing his connection with the Church, his principal reason for adopting this course rather than that of applying for a letter of dismissal being that Mr. Beecher had written him an apology and appealed to him in order to prevent reproach being brought on the cause of religion, adding that an exposure would preclude him (Mr. Beecher) from reascending the pulpit. After alluding to the comment caused by his absence from the church, which he says was thoroughly understood by the Pastor but never by the congregation, and the publication of a "wicked and horrible scandal" in November, 1872, since become notorious as the Beecher-Tilton Scandal, which he had spent many months in endeavoring to suppress, the surreptitious publication, in May, 1873, of the triple covenant between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen, and himself, Mr. Tilton explains the circumstances connected with his refusal to answer the charge made against him at the instance of Mr. William F. West and other members of the congregation, of having circulated scandals against the Pastor. He was waited on, he states, by several leading members accompanied by the Pastor, who desired his co-operation in defeating Mr. West, which he cheerfully gave, and at their urgent request wrote a letter declining to accept a copy of the charges, on the ground that he had ceased to be a member of the church. For this letter he received the Pastor's hearty thanks, and in an interview next day between Mr. Beecher and himself it was arranged that Mr. West's indictment against him (Mr. Tilton) was to be nullified by the introduction of a resolution amending the roll of church members, on which the name of Mr. Tilton still remained, and thus dispose of the matter without bringing the scandal to light. To his surprise and indignation, Mr. Tilton adds, he learned that the report to be presented at the church meeting would not be in the form previously decided on by Mr. Beecher and himself, but would declare that he (Tilton) pleaded non-membership as an excuse for not appearing to answer the charge of slandering the Pastor, and directing that his name be in consequence dropped from the roll of members. This gross imputation, Mr. Tilton states, caused him to attend the meeting, and, on hearing the report read, stated that he had been supplied with a copy of the charges, accompanied by a request that he should answer the same, the truth being that he had been requested not to answer them, he arose and publicly informed Mr. Beecher that if he had slandered him he would answer for it there and then, to which Mr. Beecher replied that he had no charge whatever to make against him. Referring to the erroneous statements of Dr. Bacon on the manner of his (Mr. Tilton's) retirement from Plymouth Church, he gives an extract from a letter of Mr. Shearman, Clerk of the church, in which that gentleman states that Mr. Tilton had informed himself and several others that he had withdrawn, and that his name ought to be struck from the roll. The next point touched on is the assertion of Dr. Bacon, that Mr. Tilton had either "a malicious heart or a crazy brain," which is stated by Mr. Tilton and indorsed by the affidavit of a newspaper reporter to have been uttered, as well as the assertion that Mrs. Tilton had occasioned the whole trouble while in a half-crazed condition—in a mediumistic trance—by Mr. Shearman, clerk of the church. A full written apology for the calumny thus circulated was demanded from Shearman, and promptly presented by that gentleman to Mr. Tilton in the presence of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Tilton answers the question of Dr. Bacon, "when did Mr. Tilton cease to be responsible to Plymouth Church?" by stating that he terminated his membership four years ago, but afterward voluntarily renewed it by appearing at one of its public meetings, and offering to answer in the Pastor's presence the charge of slander. Still later, he says, he renewed his responsibility to the church by his communication to Rev. Mr. Beecher, Rev. Mr. Halliday, and Clerk Shearman elicited by the assertion of Rev. Dr. Bacon that "Plymouth Church in dealing with Tilton's case, had thrown away its opportunity of vindicating the Pastor." This declaration, Mr. Tilton states, compelled him to remain either in the dishonorable position of one who denied his former Pastor the opportunity to vindicate his character, or to restore to the church their lost opportunity for vindicating their Pastor by voluntarily presenting himself for trial, as if he were still a member. The latter alternative, Mr. Tilton says, duty required him to choose, and in his communication to the Pastor and Clerk of Plymouth Church, he announces his determination in the following terms:

> I give you notice that if the Pastor, or the Examining Committee, or the church as a body, desire to repossess the opportunity which the Moderator laments that you have thrown away, I hereby restore to you this lost opportunity as freely as if you had never parted with it. I authorize you (if such be your pleasure) to cite me, at any time within the next thirty days, to appear at the bar of Plymouth Church for trial on the charge heretofore made against me—namely, that of "circulating and promoting scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of the Pastor and injurious to the reputation of the church. My only stipulation concerning the trial is that it shall not be held with closed doors, nor in the absence of the pastor. I regret keenly that the Moderator has imposed on me the necessity for making this communication, for nothing but necessity would extort it. The practical good which I seek to achieve by this proposition is that, whether accepted or declined, it will in either case, effectually put an end forever to the Moderator's grave charge that Plymouth Church has been deprived through me of an opportunity to vindicate its Pastor, or that its Pastor has been, by any act of mine, deprived of an opportunity to vindicate himself.

To this communication Mr. Tilton received a reply stating that the letter had been laid before the Examining Committee, and its purport imparted to Mr. Beecher, and that the committee saw no reason for accepting the proposition or even laying it before the church, seeing no necessity for vindicating any member of the church from charges which had not been made. Mr. Tilton, therefore, claims that his responsibilities to Plymouth Church ceased when the clerk officially informed him that his voluntary offer to return and be tried had been declined.

It now remains for me, Mr. Tilton continues, to give you some reasons why I have been prompted, after years of reticence, to lay before you the grave matters contained in this communication. Nothing could induce me to make my present use of the foregoing facts, except the conviction which the events of the last year, and particularly of the last half year, have forced upon my mind, that Mr. Beecher, or his legal and other agents acting in his interest and by his consent, have shown themselves willing to sacrifice my good name for the maintenance of his. I have come slowly to this judgment—more slowly than my personal friends have done. Mr. Tilton then alludes to the false position in which he was placed by the publication of the report read at the Plymouth Church meeting in October, 1873, in which the public were given to understand that Mr. Tilton had been cited to answer charges, when in reality he had been requested not to answer them, which state of facts was accepted by the Congregational Council as authentic, and is still believed by the community. This official falsehood, Mr. Tilton states, was published in the *Christian Union*, Mr. Beecher's journal, and no notice was taken of the correction made by him in a note to the council. The protesting churches based Mr. Tilton's case, as presented to the council, on the misstatements of Plymouth Church, and, as that gentleman charges, the verdict of the council retaining Plymouth Church in the Congregational fellowship was found solely because Mr. Beecher's final appeal to the council represented him as a person who had neither been retained in his church nor been recommended to any other, but who was dropped from the roll for bringing "dishonor on the Christian name." This document, Mr. Tilton adds, was accepted by you in good faith, and has since led you to point against me the following cruel words: "The Plymouth Church," you say, "made it known that they were no longer responsible for the dishonor which he has brought or may bring on the name of Christ. They dropped him from the roll of the church. In one word they excommunicated him, for such a dropping from the roll was excommunication from the church." You never could have uttered the preceding injurious words against me had not Mr. Beecher and his church agents given you the materials for so doing by ingeniously putting before the council a document which you as Moderator interpreted as being only another way of Plymouth Church's saying that I had brought dishonor on the Christian name, and had, therefore, been excommunicated.

Mr. Tilton then proceeds as follows: "Do not misunderstand me. I will not say that, in my unsuccessful management of this unhappy scandal, I have brought no 'dishonor on the Christian name;' the one name which, of all others, I most seek to honor. With infinite sorrow I look back through the last few years, and see instances in which, by the fatality of my false position, I have brought peculiar 'dishonor on the Christian name;' all which I freely acknowledge and hope yet to repair. But I solemnly aver—and no man shall gainsay me—that the reason why Plymouth Church avoided an investigation into the scandal with which I was charged was not because I, but another man, had 'brought dishonor on the Christian name.' And yet this other person, a clergyman, permitted his church to brand me before the council with an accusation which, had I been in his place and he in mine, I would have voluntarily borne for myself instead of casting on another.

I will adduce a further instance by a quotation from a letter which I had occasion to address to Mr. Beecher, dated May 1, 1874:

> *Henry Ward Beecher:*
>
> SIR: Mr. F. B. Carpenter mentions to me your saying to him that under certain conditions, involving certain disavowals by me, a sum of money would or could be raised to send me, with my family, to Europe for a term of years.
>
> The occasion compels me to state explicitly that so long as life and self-respect continue to exist together in my breast I shall be debarred from receiving, either directly or indirectly, any pecuniary or other favor at your hands.
>
> The reason for this feeling on my part you know so well that I will spare you the statement of it.
>
> Yours truly, THEODORE TILTON.

Mr. Tilton next refers to the fact that, although he had received from the Clerk of Plymouth Church, on the 18th of May, the communication announcing that his (Mr. Tilton's) offer to appear for trial had been read by Rev. Mr. Halliday, and submitted to the Examining Committee, by whom it had been rejected, Rev. Mr. Halliday had, some forty days afterward, emphatically denied to several newspaper reporters that such an offer had ever been received, and branded the whole story as false from beginning to end.

Rev. Dr. Bacon having, in his speech, characterized Mr. Beecher as the most magnanimous of men, and referred to Mr. Tilton as a dog and knave, leading the public to infer that the latter was in some way the creature of Mr. Beecher's bounty, Mr. Tilton states that he called Mr. Beecher's attention to the offensiveness of the statement, and insisted on its correction by either that gentleman or himself. In order to afford the former an easy way of making the *amende honorable*, Mr. Tilton addressed a communication to Rev. Dr. Bacon, dated April 3, in which, after alluding to the comments made by the Doctor in reference to both himself and Mr. Beecher, he says:

> Please forward to Mr. Beecher the letter which I am now writing, and ask him to inform you, on his word of honor, whether I have been his slanderer—whether I have spoken against him falsely—whether I have evaded my just responsibility to Plymouth Church—whether I have treated him other than with the highest possible fairness, and whether he has not acknowledged to me, in large and ample terms, that my course toward him in this sorrowful business has been marked by the magnanimity which you apparently intimate has characterized his toward me. If you will write to Mr. Beecher as I have indicated, I will thank you for a line as the words or substance of his reply."

In reply to this letter, Rev. Dr. Bacon sent the following, dated New-Haven, April 10:

> "DEAR SIR: Not being in Mr. Beecher's confidence, I have doubted what I ought to do with your letter written a week ago. I was not—and am not—willing to demand of him that he shall admit me to his confidence in a matter on which he chooses to be reticent. But as the letter seems to have been written for him quite as much as for me, I have now sent it to him without asking or expecting any reply."

It is now between two and three months, Mr. Tilton adds, since I received from you the foregoing letter, and as I have not heard that Mr. Beecher has made a reply, either to you or to me, I am at last forced to the disagreeable necessity of borrowing a reply in his own words, as follows:

> BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1871.
>
> I ask Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead.
>
> * * * * * * * H. W. BEECHER.

The above brief extract from Mr. Beecher's own testimony will be sufficient, without adducing the remainder of the document, to show that I have just ground to resist the imputation that I am the creature of his magnanimity.

Mr. Tilton, in conclusion, thus addresses the reverend gentleman: The common impression that I have circulated and promoted scandals against Mr. Beecher is not true. I doubt if any other man in Brooklyn, during the last four years, has spoken to so few persons on this subject as I have. A mere handful of my intimate friends—who had a right to understand the case—are the only persons to whom I have ever communicated the facts. To all other persons, I have been dumb—resisting all questions, and refusing all explanations. If the public have heretofore considered my silence as inexplicable, let my sufficient motive be now seen in the just forbearance which I felt morally bound to show to a man who had sent me a written and absolute apology. But my duty to continue this forbearance ceased when the spirit of that apology was violated to my injury by its author or his agents. These violations have been multitudinous already, and they threaten to multiply in the future—forcing me to protect myself against them in advance—particularly against the cunning devices of the clerk of the church who, acting as an attorney, appears to be conducting this business against me as if it were a case at law. Had the fair spirit which I had a right to expect from Plymouth Church—at least for its pastor's sake—been shown toward me, I would have continued to rest in silence on Mr. Beecher's apology, and never during the remainder of my life would I have permitted any public word of mine to allude to the offence or the offender. But the injurious measures which the author of this apology has since permitted his church to take against me without protest on his part, involving gross injuries to me which have been greatly aggravated by your writings, have put me before my countrymen in the character of a base and bad man; a character which, I trust, is foreign to my nature and life. Under the accumulating weight of this odium, unjustly bestowed on me, neither patience nor charity can demand that I keep silent.

THE DOG POUND.

THE "CAPTAIN" OF THE POUND FORMERLY A DOG-FIGHTER—CONTRADICTORY TESTIMONY.

The examination into the case of John Marriott, the Pound-master, charged with using unnecessary cruelty, and being criminally careless in the killing of the dogs brought to the establishment by the thieves and ruffians of the City, was examined into by Justice Murray at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Mr. Henry Bergh appeared for the prosecution, while Marriott was represented by his counsel, Mr. McClelland. Mr. Bergh opened the case by reading the statute under which he had Marriott arrested. The first witness called was Mr. Field, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He testified that he was present at "the Pound" on the 19th of June, when ninety dogs were suffocated in the tank. The tank was not half large enough to allow the dogs standing room, and they were piled up on each other. It was fully half an hour before the yelps and barks of the dogs in the tank ceased after the gas had been turned upon them. The tank was full of leaks, and the gas escaping could be detected at three feet distant from it. In witness' opinion it took over thirty minutes to kill the animals, when one-tenth of that time should have sufficed. The tank is 12.4 feet long, 6.4 feet wide, and 3.4 feet in depth.

Thomas Hartfield, the superintendent of the same society, testified to distinctly hearing the moans and struggles of the dogs for half an hour after the gas was pumped into the tank.

Mr. Bergh then rested his case, and the defense opened. Capt. McDonnell, Officers Joyce, Murphy, and Haggerty of the Twentieth Precinct, testified that they saw the ninety aforesaid dogs put into the tank, and that they had lots of room. They also listened carefully, with their heads close up to the instrument of death after the gas was turned on, and swore positively that everything was as quiet as death three to five minutes after the box was closed.

A reporter who was also present swore to the same state of facts.

Marriott, the pound keeper, then testified that he killed the dogs in the most humane manner possible. He thought the tank quite large enough, and also the amount of gas supplied entirely sufficient.

Mr. Bergh cross-examined Marriott as follows:

Were you ever engaged in the business of dog-fighting?

Witness—Well, I don't know as that has anything to do with this.

Mr. Bergh—Yes it has; were you not a professional dog-fighter for about ten years?

Witness declined to answer the question by advice of counsel. His reason for declining was that the answer might degrade him.

Mr. Bergh then rested his case, and both counsel for Marriott and himself summed up the evidence.

Mr. Bergh made an eloquent and pathetic address, urging that Marriott should be committed for trial. Justice Murray took the papers and reserved his decision.

AT THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE YESTERDAY.

Yesterday was the time appointed for the slaughter of the dogs impounded on Monday, but it was postponed until the tank in which they are to be suffocated can be altered, in accordance with the directions of Dr. Doremus. Mr. Murray, who supplies the carbonic gas for the pound, has received instructions as to the requisite quantity of gas and everything will probably be in readiness to-day for the work of death. Business was partially suspended yesterday owing to the examination of Pound-master Marriot at Jefferson Market Police Court on the complaint of Mr. Bergh, and but few dogs were received. The prospective removal of the pound greatly pleases people residing in the neighborhood, who complain of much annoyance from the incessant barking of the imprisoned animals.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, all the condemned articles in the steam, engineering, and equipment departments were sold at auction. They consisted of anvils, boring mills, brass furnaces, chindors, chairs, rags, oil-cloth, pots, kettles, table-covers, hose, looking-glasses, painted canvass, &c.

The Porter torpedo boat is almost ready for her trial trip, which will take place some time in July.

UNION COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT DAY—ORATION OF GOV. DIX.

From Our Own Correspondent

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, June 24, 1874.

To-day is Commencement, and the city is full of strangers. The centre of congregation, however, is the First Presbyterian Church, where the exercises took place. The procession formed at the college chapel at 9:30, and marched to the church. The address of the day was delivered by Gov. Dix, who is Honorary Chancellor of the University. It was as follows:

ADDRESS OF GOV. DIX.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS: I do not come before you to make a formal address, but for the purpose of presenting in the most familiar, colloquial way a few practical suggestions for your thoughtful consideration, in regard to the broader sphere of life on which you are about to enter.

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CONTINUOUS OCCUPATION OF THE MIND—SUGGESTIONS ON THE BRAIN FACULTIES.

One of the greatest errors which can be committed by those who are entering on the practical business of life is the waste and abuse of time. Indeed, it may be regarded as the chief cause of the failures in professional and industrial pursuits with which society abounds. I do not speak of it in the sense of the old adage that time is money. That is the lowest view under which it can be considered, although in saying this I am not, I am aware, in accord with prevalent opinions. But time is also, in a much higher sense, knowledge, intellectual power, and contentment of spirit. There is no life so weary and irksome as that of an idler; none so free from the mental tedium which the French call *ennui*, as that of him whose mental faculties are systematically employed. I do not mean that there is to be no intermission of labor or application. Quite the contrary. The intellectual powers require, after protracted exercise, a suspension of effort, but not necessarily in the same way or to the same extent as the corporeal. They may, by changing the subject of thought, obtain the relaxation which the physical powers can only gain by absolute rest. To illustrate what I suggest: I believe it to be undeniable that when we have been engaged in working out the solution of a mathematical problem, or in bringing a train of reasoning to a logical conclusion, until we are incapable of further effort in one direction, we may turn to the consideration of another subject, and find relief in the change alone. It is certainly so if the new subject demands no exercise of the reasoning faculties, but merely brings under our cognizance ideas or facts from the outer world. Surgery has made us acquainted with the physical structure of the brain; but we shall probably never be able to determine whether different functions are allotted to different portions of it. It may be that to one are assigned the computation of mathematical powers and quantities, and the solution of problems in the various departments of human inquiry, all involving more or less of severe or protracted labor, while another is only designed to perform the office of receiving from the exterior world new facts, and from the realms of thought new ideas, and transmitting them to the memory—an office passive rather than active, and performed without effort or fatigue. If this be so, the latter may be perpetually enlarging for us the boundaries of knowlege, while the former are left at rest to recover their strength and prepare for fresh exertion. Let me illustrate in a more practical manner. A man in the country has been shut up in his study for hours striving to work out a logical result, until his mind has become so wearied and confused that he is incapable of further concentration of thought. He goes out on a veranda which commands a view of a surrounding country of varied scenery. A continued succession of objects presents itself to him; a sail on a broad expanse of water, a field clad in verdure, or enameled with flowers, a hill on which passing clouds are casting their shadows, leaving one portion in the sunlight and throwing another into shade. All these objects act on his perceptive faculties, and become impressed on his memory without any effort on his part; and this process is going on while the overworked organs of thought are resting and acquiring strength for renewed application. If he had no such objects in nature around him, the same results would follow from reading a description of them, or from the perusal of such books as are calculated merely to give information without involving constrained processes of thought. You may think, perhaps, that I have taken you a very roundabout way to reach the conclusion which I wish to impress on you. It is this—that a professional man, or a man engaged in pursuits which draw largely on his physical powers, when his daily task is ended and he needs rest, may obtain it as effectually by sitting down with a book in his hand as by lounging or by leaving the perceptive faculties unemployed. I believe it to be a beneficent design of Providence in order to enable any man, however occupied during the hours of the day alloted to active labor by the usages of society or by the necessity of providing for his own wants, to go on improving himself by enlarging his stock of information, and becoming more useful to himself and his fellow-men. This habit of mental application, when once acquired, is one of the very highest sources of enjoyment, and one which no lapse of time or weight of accumulating years can destroy. It has been said that a man who devotes one hour in the day to study, will be wise at forty years of age. I believe the saying to be just; and I have no hesitation in adding that if you will devote half that time (three hours each week) to a revision of your classical studies, and the perusal of authors whose works do not enter into the collegiate course, you will not only retain all the knowledge you have acquired but add largely to it.

THE STUDY OF THE CLASSICS—LATIN AS A CORRECTIVE OF ENGLISH.

And this leads me to say something in regard to the Greek and Latin languages. The former, however desirable, may be regarded, perhaps, in the light of a luxury in literature rather than a necessity, and as drawing too largely on the time of any but professional scholars or men of leisure. But I consider a knowledge of the Latin essential to the education of an American citizen, and as the very best means of enabling him to use the English language as a speaker or a writer, with accuracy and effectiveness. A few years ago it was the fashion to decry it, and in some of our colleges the option was given to students to substitute other studies for it. But there has been on this subject a marked and, as I think, a most fortunate reaction in public opinion; and in one, at least, of the colleges in which the option referred to was given, the Latin has been made obligatory again from the conviction that no scientific course can be complete or can be satisfactorily and successfully carried on without it. But there is another reason of universal application under a government like ours. The avenues to eminence are open to all. Every man takes part, more or less actively, in public affairs. He is a voter. He attends political meetings, and may be called on, and will be called on if he has sufficient capacity, to speak or to write in vindication of his own opinions and acts, or for the information and guidance of others on public questions. In speaking or writing he is the most effective, whose sentences are the most pointed and incisive. The great error with us is diffusiveness of style, or what our New-England friends characterize by the expressive but homely phrase of "slopping over." I know no corrective so effectual as a thorough knowledge of the Latin. Besides entering largely into the structure of the English language, it has a power of condensation, which is marvelous; and he, who is thoroughly imbued with its spirit, cannot fail to write stronger, more compact, and more effective English. Take, for example, these four words from Statius, one of the later Roman poets,

> "Tacent exhausti solibus amnes:"

although our own language has no inconsiderable capacity for condensation, the true meaning of these four Latin words cannot be expressed with less than eleven or twelve in English. Thus: the rivers, exhausted by the continued heat of the sun, are silent. The full force of "solibus" in this connection cannot well be given in fewer or in any other form of words than the continued heat of the sun. This compactness, if I may so term it, is one of the chief characteristics of the Latin language; and any writer or speaker, who read the Roman poets or prose writers habitually and with care, is very sure to give evidence of their influence in the conciseness of his style.

A WORD OF CAUTION, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

Let me give you one caution. If you become writers or public speakers, never quote from the Latin without consulting the original author. Do not trust to any dictionary of quotations. I will tell you my own experience. Some years ago, having occasion to use a Latin phrase, and not feeling quite sure of it, I looked for it in the dictionary of Latin quotations, which forms a part of Bohn's classical library, and to my surprise I found it attributed to a wrong author—to Ovid when I knew it was from Juvenal—although the work was compiled by a Cambridge scholar, and was commended by the British publisher for its accuracy. The discovery of this error led me to undertake a thorough examination of the book; and with the aid of a good Latin library I found and compared with the originals all the quotations, amounting to several thousand, from the Latin authors, though the task occupied me about an hour and a half every morning before breakfast for two or three months. The result was that I discovered more than two hundred false quotations, a considerable number which were attributed to wrong authors, some gross misapplications, and one or two instances in which two lines from different authors were combined and credited to one of them. Thus I came to the conclusion that the compiler, in preparing his work for the press, had not taken as much pains to insure its accuracy by consulting the authors from whom he quoted as I had in reviewing it for my own satisfaction. Do not suppose that there was either time or labor lost on my part. On the contrary, I revived pleasant memories of my early student days, and became familiar with much which was new to me. Among the false quotations referred to there is one which is in perpetual use with us, and which is very rarely given accurately. It is this:

> "In medio tutissimus ibis."

If you look in the second book of *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, about the 135th line, you will find the preposition "in" before "medio" wanting. Phœbus, to avert, if possible, the consequences of a rash promise, is directing his son Phæton how to drive the chariot of the sun around the earth. He must not go too high lest he should set fire to the celestial mansions, nor too low lest he should set fire to the earth: the middle course is the safest. In his own words:

> "Superius egressus, cælestia tecta cremabis:
> Inferius terras: medio tutissimus ibis."

To interpolate in the last line the preposition "in" is not only to betray our own deficiency in true scholarship, but to do great injustice to Ovid by imputing to him a defective verse—an imputation the more unjust as he is not living to resent it. I remember once to have heard a lawyer of respectable standing say:

> "Tutissimus ibis in medias res."

He might as well have said the safest place for a man is in the midst of an affray—a proposition which does not quite accord with our experience.

THE RARE GIFT OF GOOD EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING.

While on the subject of public speaking, I desire to say that one of the rarest of all intellectual gifts is what Quintilian denominates

> "Ex tempore dicendi facultas—"

the ability to speak extemporaneously with fluency and effect. It is so very rare that I should hardly advise any one to attempt to acquire it by a systematic course of discipline or practice, or, indeed, by any other process than that of amassing with all our intellectual force the treasures of knowledge. With such an armament, if there is a *Deus in nobis*, we shall be warmed and inspired by his own motion. On ordinary occasions and on questions of minor importance it is quite possible to speak well extemporaneously. But topics involving weighty considerations and extended views can never be safely discussed without the most thorough examination. No speaker, whatever may be his intellectual capacity, can do justice to himself or to his subject without it. The great orators of antiquity were never willing to peril their fame by speaking without careful preparation. The poets were scarcely more elaborate in their compositions. Pericles, Demosthenes, and others constantly refused to respond to unexpected calls on them by their fellow-citizens in public assemblies. In Bryan's translation of Plutarch's life of Demosthenes you will find this passage:

> "Haud temere quisquam Demosthenem audieret extempore dicentem: sed quum in concione sæpe sederet et populus nominatim eum exciret ad dicendum, nisi esset meditatus ad id et paratus, non procederet."

Suetonius in his life of Augustus, while conceding to him some capacity for extemporaneous speaking, says his speeches were always elaborately prepared. In like manner Aristides, the orator, when the Emperor Marcus Aurelius expressed a wish to hear him speak, said he must have a day to prepare himself, and he added a remark, which has been rendered in Latin thus:

> "Non sumus è numero vomentium, sed cum cura aliquid elaboratium."

The Latin "vomentium," when literally translated, is not quite presentable to "ears polite;" but the disclaimer of the orator may, without losing much of its significance, be rendered in English thus:

> "We must not be classed with the spouters, but with those who carefully consider what they have to say."

I remember some years ago reading a letter from Lord Brougham, to a young friend who was preparing himself for public life, in which his lordship said that the portions of his speeches which had attracted most of the public attention had been carefully studied and prepared beforehand. My advice to you, then, is to give heed to the example of great orators, ancient and modern; for if you do not, you may find yourselves classed with the "spouters."

THE GOLDEN RULE OF CONDUCT.

But, gentlemen, I must not trespass on the time allotted to other exercises. I cannot, however, forbear to say in reference to a higher sphere of duty than any I have alluded to, that amid all the mysteries and uncertainties of human life there is one sure guide for our practical conduct—that golden rule of doing to others as we would have others do to us—a rule implanted by the Creator in every breast, coeval in its developments with the first dawnings of civilization, and proclaimed in some form of words by nearly all the great law-givers and moral teachers of antiquity as far back as their historical records of society reach. And it comes to us now stamped by the Savior with the seal of divine authority, and prescribed as the imperative rule of conduct in our intercourse with our fellow-men. With this rule for your guide, with temperance, industry, and perseverance, (I put temperance first, for without it industry and perseverance soon fail,) it is in your power to stand among "the choice and master spirits of the age," or in the front rank of the noble army of Christian scholars. Bear ever in your minds, as the most precious and persuasive of all encouragements, that the loving hearts of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and friends will go out with you on the changeful voyage of life; to tremble when the storm bursts upon you, to hope, not without anxiety, when the calm brings with it seductions to illicit indulgence and indolent ease, and to swell with joy and pride when you contend manfully and triumphantly against the dangers and temptations which will beset your paths.

At the close of the address the degrees were conferred.

The candidates for the degree of A. B. were James B. Backus, James Barker George F. Beakley, Tracy C. Becker, W. Romaine Benjamin, Cortland P. L. Butler, Edward L. Corbin, James T. Hoyt, Franklin A. Jagger, Henry W. Lawrence, George Maxon, Patrick H. McDermott, Robert A. McDuffie, Charles F. C. Moor, Lawrence A. Serviss, John F. Schlosser, Milton W. Stickney, Geo. M. Viall, Henry A. Waldron, George B. White.

For the degree of C. E.: Homer Green, Geo. A. Kilpatrick, David W. Kinnard, George A. Hoadley, James M. Lewis, Jr., John W. Maxwell, John E. Hodgman, Jas. L. O'Donnell, Frank A. Powell, Edward Jackson, Luke P. Radesciach, Eugene H. Sankee, Lester A. Sharpe, Henry C. Wilcox.

This was the second class which has graduated during the incumbency of Dr. Potter, and shows a marked increase over last year, the number being nearly double. More than thirty applications have been made already for admittance to the Freshman Class, and, with the number which have entered from the preparatory department, (about twenty-five,) will bring the number in the classes up to nearly the old numbers under Dr. Nott. During the year past munificent donations have been given to the college, and the current seems tending yet in that way. The new Memorial Hall will be one of the finest architectural monuments of the country, and is to be adorned with a statue of Dr. Nott, for over sixty years the President of the college. The new gymnasium, just dedicated, is one of the largest in the country, and will be under the direction of Capt. Ward, United States army, for military drill and gymnastics. In the line of means to improve instruction the institution will be second to none in this country. The Alumni Association resolved to proceed immediately to the raising of a professional endowment fund of $90,000 for the Lewis Jackson and Foster Professorships, and have intrusted Prof. Wm. Wells, of the faculty the important task, who will devote the Summer to the inauguration of the movement.

This evening the reception by the President is taking place, and soon many expect to join in "tripping the light fantastic" in the new gymnasium. The ball is given under the auspices of the Senior Association. This closes the eightieth Commencement of Union College. To-morrow the halls and dormitories will be deserted, and the students will be off for their Summer vacation.

MR. VOORHEES DECLINES.

Hon. Dan. H. Voorhees, of Indiana, declines to run for Congress at the next election. He says: "Nothing could possibly be further from my purpose, and I think it best to say so in this public manner in order to avoid all misunderstandings hereafter. So far from being a candidate, I could not accept the position, even if I was elected and a commission tendered me without any effort or agency on my part. Those who are familiar with my business engagements and professional obligations will fully appreciate the truth of this statement. I am deeply grateful to the people of this region of the beautiful Wabash Valley for their confidence and support in the past, but I wish it distinctly understood that I shall never again be an aspirant for office, and that I am in nobody's way who is seeking political distinction. At the same time I expect to do my duty as a private in the ranks of the Democratic Party. In the future, as in the past, I shall uphold its principles of liberty and safety for the citizens; of the rights of the States to regulate their own domestic affairs; of opposition to that frightful system of legalized robbery, known as a protective tariff. I shall also continue to stand on the Democratic platforms of the last eight years, in Indiana, on the subject of the payment of the national debt; believing now, as I did when these platforms were made, that the five-twenty bonds, constituting nearly the entire bonded debt of the United States, are payable in legal-tender notes, commonly called greenbacks."

FESTIVAL IN AID OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN.

The third annual fruit and floral festival, under the management of the Ladies' Association of St. Mary's Hospital, commenced yesterday afternoon in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The hospital, which is situated at No. 155 Dean street, accommodates fifty women—thirty in the main house, and twenty in the maternity department. In connection with this branch of the institution there is a free dispensary, and about 2,000 persons receive surgical advice and medicine annually. There are in connection with the hospital six out-door physicians, one surgeon in chief, and one resident physician. The hospital is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, and about half the number of patients pay for their support. The attendance at the academy last evening was very fair, and among the ladies who were present, and who have taken an active part in getting up the festival, were the following: Mrs. Ex-Gov. Lowe, First Directress of the Hospital; Mrs. William Murtha, Mrs. Charles S. Brice, Mrs. Charles Higgins, Mrs. Kinsella, Miss Lowe, Miss Waller, Miss Teresa Esmonde, and others. A first-class band was in attendance and discoursed sweet music during the evening. The festival will be continued this afternoon and evening, and will close at 10 o'clock.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES OF BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Commissioners of Charities met yesterday at the Almshouse, in Flatbush. Mr. Cunningham was in the neighborhood, but would not attend the meeting. On the recommendation of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. R. L. Schenck, Dr. E. W. Hanford was appointed Assistant Physician in the room of Dr. J. B. Witling, who resigned. In reference to the statements made by Mr. Ropes as to the quantity of towels and the manner of distributing the meats, as well as his remarks in connection with the bed-spreads, Commissioner Midas said they were false. As far as the receiving of county stores were concerned he said the public were well aware that the Commissioners of Charities were authorized to receive and distribute the stores through the different buildings. The new act by which they were governed became law on the 2d of May, and it had taken the Board of Supervisors fifty days to deliver a few articles. He hoped the new régime would shortly put matters in good working order.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. E. D. Morgan and wife have returned from Europe.

During the Summer vacation the offices of the United States Courts, Clerks and Marshal, will close at 3 P. M. each day.

The Class of '75 of the College of the City of New-York held their annual supper last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The usual Thursday evening reunion will be held at the Free Training Schools, No. 47 East Tenth street, at 8 o'clock to-night.

The music corps of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Bosewald, gave a concert and picnic at Hamilton Park yesterday.

Some two hundred Mormon converts, for the most part Scandinavians, who arrived here on Tuesday by the steamer Nevada, left yesterday for Salt Lake City.

Patrick O'Rourke, aged thirty-nine, of No. 342 East Twelfth street, while in a fit, fell into an area way near his residence, yesterday morning, and was severely injured.

A movement is on foot by the members of the Produce Exchange to conclude business at 1:30 P. M. daily. The proposal seems to meet with general approbation.

William Sheay, aged nineteen, of No. 58 York street, Brooklyn, fell through the hatchway of No. 540 Broadway, from the third floor to the basement and was fatally injured.

The further hearing of the Hardin will case, which was set down for yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, was adjourned to Tuesday, owing to the engagement of counsel.

Rev. George S. Dowling, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Syracuse, where the accident occurred, is a son of Rev. J. Dowling, D. D., and a brother of Dr. J. W. Dowling, of New-York.

Mary Burns, aged three years, of No. 59 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, was bitten by a mad dog on the Battery yesterday. The dog was killed by Officer Gauley, of the First Precinct.

The Central Park Band performed yesterday evening at Tompkins square, under the direction of Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth. There was an attractive programme, and the attendance was large.

The examination in the case of the employes of Paul Falk, charged with violating the Sunday laws, was postponed by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Court, yesterday, until to-day.

Thomas Pickly, aged twenty-one, of No. 296 West Tenth street, during a quarrel with William Manning, yesterday, was stabbed over the left eye with a penknife and severely wounded. Manning was arrested.

Henry Hoffman was caught by Officer O'Grady trying to pick the pocket of a man who was sleeping in Tompkins square, on Tuesday evening. Yesterday Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Court, held him for trial.

Mary A. Brennan, aged sixty, while crossing Wall street, near Broad street, was knocked down and trod upon by a pair of horses attached to a coach, and had three ribs fractured. She was sent to the Park Hospital.

Mayor Havemeyer and the Common Council will review the First Battalion of Massachusetts Artillery, under command of Major Follett, at the City Hall to-day. The battalion is to be escorted by the Twenty-second Regiment.

By special order of the Governor, Lieut. Col. Hammer and Major Kloeppel, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., who were dismissed the service of the State on charges preferred by Col. Vilmar of the Eleventh, will be reinstated.

The steamer Providence, from Boston, when coming into harbor yesterday morning, ran into the sloop Anna, which was at anchor off the Battery. The sloop had her stern stove in, and sank in a few minutes. The crew were rescued by a Hell Gate pilot-boat. The steamer was slightly injured in the bows.

Thomas King, aged thirty-five, of Cleveland, Ohio, a colored porter on the Hudson River Railroad, while looking out of the window of a car while the train was in motion, at One Hundred and Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, was struck by a signal-post and was severely injured about the head.

Arrangements have been concluded between the Central Vermont Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company by which through connection will be secured to Troy and New-York by the Hudson River Railroad over the Harlem extension. The latter has been leased by the Central Vermont.

The Primary Department of Public School No. 42 contains 1,600 pupils, of whom some 200 were yesterday presented with certificates. Commissioner Klamroth, Inspectors Hunter and Thomas, and Trustees Dr. Taylor, Dennerlein, Gorsch and Roome were present; several of the gentlemen made neat little speeches, in which they complimented both scholars and teachers, on the proficiency and efficiency attained by each.

Mr. Barnum offers prizes in the shape of gold and silver medals to letter carriers in the employ of the Post Office, one of the conditions being that those wishing to compete shall walk round the arena of the hippodrome, wearing their uniforms. Six evenings will be devoted to this entertainment, and on Monday, 13th ult., the winners of the first prizes in the six consecutive walks will compete for the championship and a diamond medal.

BROOKLYN.

The annual picnic of Plymouth Church will take place to-day.

The funeral of the late John S. Pierson took place yesterday from the Second Presbyterian Church.

It appears that the new bell-tower in the Fourteenth Ward is encumbered with liens for labor, iron work, &c.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council have requested Corporation Counsel De Witt to draw up an ordinance relating to dogs running at large in the city.

At a meeting of the incorporators of the Brooklyn Elevated Silent Safety Railway Company, yesterday, Directors were elected and addresses delivered in favor of the enterprise.

The Corporation Counsel is about to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court to resist the assessment of $62,000 on the city for the extension of Ocean avenue. It is claimed that this is the city's share, a similar amount having been paid by the property owners.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Wm. H. Jackson was tried for committing an assault with intent to kill on Alice Chester, by striking her on the head with an ax. The parties are both colored. The jury found the prisoner guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily harm.

Yesterday morning, Mr. James McDonald and two laborers were excavating at the corner of Hamilton and Prospect avenues, when they came upon a skeleton about five feet below the surface. The bones were examined by the Coroner, who states that the skeleton has been evidently buried for at least twenty years.

Yesterday morning Justice Pratt granted an injunction enjoining several liquor-dealers in Brooklyn against selling spurious Martell and Hennessey brandies. The sole right to sell Martell brandy in this State is owned by a New-York firm, but the traffic in the spurious article has been carried on extensively both in New-York and Brooklyn for some time past.

Sarah E. Fay, who was divorced from her husband in September, 1873, applied to Judge Neilson yesterday for the custody of the children of their marriage. The court ordered that the mother have the custody of the children pending the report of the Referee as to a reopened decree of divorce, and that the husband pay $5 per week for their maintenance, with the privilege of visiting them whenever he should so desire.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At the opening of the Court of Sessions at White Plains, yesterday morning, Patrick Swift, indicted for burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor at Sing Sing. Eliza Husted, aged fourteen, entered a plea of guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

The trial of mowing machines, and other machines for cutting and harvesting hay and grain, under the auspices of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County, will take place July 8, near the railroad depot at Unionville, instead of on the Ophir Farm. Arrangements have been made to have the express trains stop at Unionville on the day named.

All the property at Rye Beach has been purchased by the Rye Beach Hotel Company, recently organized with a capital of $150,000. It is proposed to erect a new first-class hotel on the site now occupied by the Losee place, capable of accommodating 250 to 300 guests. The Webb place will be conducted as usual for the accommodation of casual visitors to the beach, picnic parties, &c. Rye Beach possesses superior advantages in sea-bathing, and as soon as the contemplated improvements are carried out, efforts will be made to render it one of the most popular places of Summer resort.

The Trustees of the Village of Mount Vernon, at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, voted to purchase "The Little Giant" chemical fire-engine, at an expense of $300, and organize a new fire company to take charge of and operate the same. A resolution was adopted in favor of applying to the County Judge to appoint Commissioners of Award and Assessment in the matter of widening First street, near the railroad depot, and a committee was appointed to arrange with the New-Haven Railroad Company in regard to a covenant between the latter and the Trustees in behalf of the village in the matter of transferring a strip of land to the railroad company, in order that a more commodious depot may be erected.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of the man who fell from the Jersey City ferry-boat, Saturday night, was recovered about 6 o'clock last evening at the ferry slip. From a pawn-ticket found in his pocket, it is supposed the man's name is John Quinn. The pawn-ticket is numbered 8,085, and was issued by Carver, Reed & Co., of Philadelphia.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of School Trustees of the several wards received proposals yesterday at the Hall of the Board of Education for the repairs, painting, and alterations of buildings, furniture, and heating apparatus, the work to be executed during the months of July and August. The following awards have been made:

First Ward—For repairing and furniture work, Grammar School No. 29, Robert Paton & Son, $632.

Fifth Ward—Altering and repairing Grammar School No. 44, W. B. Mott, $645.

Altering and repairing Primary School No. 11, A. C. McKenzie, $739.

Sixth Ward—Repairing Primary School No. 8, F. Girdy, $600.

Furnishing the same, W. B. Mott, $163.

Furnishing Primary School No. 2, N. Johnson, $75.

Furnishing Grammar School No. 23, N. Johnson, $45.

Stove-work, Grammar School No. 23, J. Elder, Jr., $167.

Stove-work, Grammar School No. 24, J J. Rose, $275.

Stove-work, Primary School No. 2, J. J. Roese, $7.

Stove-work, Primary School No. 8, J. Elder, Jr., $95.

Seventh Ward—Stove-work, Grammar School No. 12, J. Elder, Jr., $93.

Stove-work, Grammar School No. 31, Bearup & Carraher, $45.

Alteration and furniture, Grammar School No. 12, N. Johnson, 195.

Eighth Ward—Altering Grammar School No. 38, N. Johnson, $513.

Stove-work, Grammar School No 38, J. Elder, $198.

Alterations, Grammar School No. 25, N. Johnson, $250.

Stove-work, P. Phillips, $90.

Ninth Ward—Grammar School No. 3, repairs, N. Johnson, $545; heating apparatus, John Neal, $83.

Grammar School No. 16—Altering, N. Johnson, $150.

Repairing Primary School No. 13, Mitchell & Tucker, $235.

Repairing Grammar School No. 41, W. B. Mott, $145.

Elevators in schools Nos. 41, 7, 13, 24, N. Johnson, $185.

Tenth Ward—Grammar School No. 7, stone-work, P. Phillips, $130.

Grammar School No. 42, stone-work, Bearup & Carraher, $64.

Grammar School No. 20, heating apparatus, Hildebrandt & Schner, $105.

Repairs, Primary School No. 1, John Smart, $185.

Eleventh Ward—Grammar School No. 15 Grammar School No. 22 and Primary School No. 5, repairs, W. B. Mott, $1,195.

Grammar School No. 15, heating apparatus, Bearup & Carraher, $64.

Primary School No. 31, heating apparatus, J. Elder, Jr., $50.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

James Dowden, aged twenty-two, of No. 71 Henry street, was prostrated by the heat in Pearl street yesterday, and was removed to Park Hospital. Terance Moran, aged thirty, of No. 76 James street, was overcome by the heat at Twenty-sixth street and Third avenue yesterday, and was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—James W. Gaff Gen. F. M. De Crano, E. B. Biddle, Jr., Mrs. Geo. Merritt Miss Merritt, Dr. T. G. Thomas, wife, two children, and maid, D. Merritt, G. W. Merritt, Miss Gaff, Mrs. Henry Naef, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Coe, S. W. Frost, Lucius Hart, G. M. Parsons and son, Mr. and Mrs. Barezinsky, Daniel Wallace, M. Carey Lea, Mrs. Le Roy, child, and servant, Jas. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. John Russ and child, Miss Russ, J. T. Cram, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Carmoody, Miss Ahern, Dr. G. A. Peters, Miss Peters, Miss Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson, G. Cramer, Marcus Stine, Charles M. Porter, C. D. Nash and son, A. C. Brown, J. J. Goldie, Rev. J. C. Baxter, H. W. Brethour, D. Jamieson, Col. A. T. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Collins, Mrs. Dr. Jenkins and two children, Geo. McLaughlin, Theo. Kemper, Mr. and Mrs. John Aitkin, Miss Aitkin, Miss Backus, Miss Emma Hoyt, Miss Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Starr, three children, and nurse, Wm. McWhirton, Laurance Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gibbon, Dr. Saml. Kneeland, Wm. McDonald, F. E. Burr, Mrs. Chamberlain and son, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Geo. Clarke and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ranger, two infants, and two nurses, J. H. Clark, P. S. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thorne, Mrs. Aiken, Miss Aiken, B. Jenkins, Dr. and Mrs. Higginbotham and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Larotey, Philip Larotey, Miss Ann Eliza Larotey, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Coit, John Allerwrong, James McWherten, Miss A. Simpkinson, Mrs. Chamberlain and three children, Miss Farrell Mrs. Rochester and two daughters, Miss M. Ward, John Merrick, James Carroll, Rev. F. Ferguson, Rev. Dr. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brown and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Layfette, Miss Lafette, Geo. W. Biddle and son, Miss Collins, Mrs. Sharp, Miss Sharp, Mr. Peabody, Miss Woodruff, Miss Merryweather, Miss Gertrude M. Davis, Mrs. E. Ainslie, Miss Merrick, Mrs. J. T. Warren, Mrs. H. McDonald, Gen. and Mrs. Westly Merritt, A. R. Du Pont, Victor Du Pont, F. Martin, E. Duff, Gordon Shillito, T. B. Whitney, E. D. Whitney, John A. Murtha, Thomas T. Murtha, H. T. Boydsh, A. S. Griffin, G. Campbell, A. Orljet, C. F. Hulse, Mrs. L. J. Mulford, Rev. A. Morton, Dr. J. J. Kirkbride, Mr. Barnard, Thos. Aris, B. H. Tyler, H. A. Paton, J. N. Townsend, Dr. I. I. Hayes, Geo. E. King, Robert Gilchrist, A. Brooks, Rev. P. Brooks, H. P. Ide, Rev. J. H. Monroe, James Davis, J. H. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Allen Browne, Miss Rebecca A. Browne, Miss E. J. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. John Woolcott and four children, Mr. Ericksson, Mr. and Mrs. G. McDonald and son, D. L. Ware, D. C. Hornsby, E. G. Peters, W. Crofts, C. Hutchinson, J. F. Pickering, Miss E. B. Jenkins.

In steam-ship Wyoming, for Liverpool.—Lieut. Col. Dalzell, Thos. Heminway, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bixby, F. M. Bixby, Jr., Miss Louise Bixby, Mrs. C. M. Bixby, G. H. Gounde, Mr. and Mrs. Ang. Wiggin, Melancthon Smith, Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Mrs. Smith and maid servant, Mr. Wiggin, three children, and nurse, Miss A. L. and Miss C. Wiggin, Mr. and Mrs. James Miller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Graham, Mrs. and Miss Apling, C. H. Hayes, Master Alpin and servant, Mrs. and two Miss Blanck, Miss Van Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Strange, Miss Strange, Miss Carrie Strange, August and P. J. Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Neecy, Mrs. Rich and Miss Davey, Mrs. Harrington, J. S. Trotter, E. A. Liardet, Capt. Petherridge, D. Nathan, Mrs. Maram, Mrs. F. Doane, Humill Marum, Wm. Studdert, F. Beamish, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Williams and servant, C. W. Bullock, Mrs. and Miss Spencer, Mr. Spencer, P. D. Sturges, Alice McGee, W. S. Morgan, Mr. Smith.

In steam-ship Frankfurt, for Bremen.—C. N. Riotte, late United States Minister to Nicaragua, Mrs. Anna Riotte, Miss Clara Riotte, Miss Annita Riotte, F. B. Ewing, A. A. Chouteau, Alex. S. De Wolowski, C. F. K. De Bussieres, Mrs. C. F. K. De Bussieres, M. Schneidemann, Mrs. Louise Rudolph, Wilh. H. Haas, Mrs. A. B. Cooke, H. Muller, Charles Halbe, Mrs. Charles Halbe, Christian Haisch, Mrs. Eva M. Klumpp and child, Miss Klumpp, Jacob Reichert, Mrs. Jacob Reichert, Mrs. Henriette Harter, Miss Henriette Maurer, Lippman Gosliner, Louis Chatroop, J. H. Heitmann, David Cohn, Mrs. David Cohn, Martin Cohn, Charles Huppler, Mr. Linden and family, Gustav Long, Mrs. Eugenia Bonn, Miss Bonn, Miss C. Hempel.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow.—Peter A. Horn, J. L. Pease, Miss C. F. Prentice, Miss Goodwin, George Burgess, Mrs A. G. Braes and infant, J. Hammon, Mrs. J. Hammon, Miss Noble, Samuel B. Banning, Mrs. Manning, Joseph Noble, Lewis N. McHugh, C. G. Ciscow, Wm. Home, Mrs. Home, Hamilton Brown, Master David Brown, Samuel Hughan, Donald McCall, Rev. J. L. O'Toole, F. W. Stoddard, Miss Jane Bonnar, Miss Grace Todd, Thomas Horsfall, Mrs. Thomas Horsfall, Mrs. M. E. Clute, Mrs. J. E. Parker, Otto F. Fogelstuind, Newton Woodford, Mrs. H. E. Lindsay, Mrs. Ann Bryson, C. C. Park.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon sets....1:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:46 | Gov. Island.4:35 | Hell Gate....5:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........WEDNESDAY, June 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow, Baldwin & Co.; Frankfurt, (Ger.,) Von Bulow, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of New-York, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haina, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Ship Otto and Antoine, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Maria Arte (Ital.,) Olivari, Limerick, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.; Ellen Rickmers, (Ger.,) Walther, Riga, Funch, Edye & Co.; Heinrich Bjorn, (Norw.,) Thomassen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Dora, (Ger.,) Hoffman, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.; Castelar, (Norw.,) Lund, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Vedremo, (Ital.,) Chevico, Odessa, J. C. Seager; Francisco Bellagamba, (Ital.,) Borzone, Cork or Falmouth; Gemello, (Ital.,) Maggio, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Parodi C., (Ital.,) Parodi, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Angelo Parodi, (Ital.,) Saccardi, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Leonida, (Ital.,) Reiss, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Jasper, Webber, St. Paul de Loando and market, Yates & Porterfield; Hancock, Hollins, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Miller & Houghton.

Brig J. H. Gillespie, (Br.,) Foster, Parrsboro, N. S., C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Thomas Watt, Curtis, Newburyport, J. Boynton's Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Graf Bismarck, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen June 9 and Havre 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston June 20, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Eagle, (Br.,) Lackman, St. Johns, N. F., 8 ds., with oil and 3 passengers to Bowring & Archibald.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Reed, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Geraldine Paget, (of London,) Ogilvie, Calcutta March 6, with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Bark Helen Isabel, (of Greenock,) Ralston, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Due Fidele, (Br.,) Ganci, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., via Hampton Roads June 20, with coffee to order.

Brig Jeremiah, (of Searsport,) Ford, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Alcott & Gardiner.

Schr. Nellie Crowell, Crowell, New-Haven, in ballast to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Mary Frances, Kane, Virginia.

Schr. Baltimore, Francis, Norwalk.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Patterson, East Greenwich.

Schr. Martha Weeks, Smith, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. R. K. Thomas, ——, Windsor, N. S., with plaster for Alexandria.

Schr. Rudolph, Swift, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Kate McLoon, Wells, New-Bedford.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marcena Munson, Dayton, Providence, for South Amboy.

Schr. [illegible], Kennedy, Pembroke, with lumber to order.

Schr. Sandy Point, Wallace, Bangor, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Free Stone, Green, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Hall, Clark's Island, with stone to order.

Schr. Seud, Clark, Dennisville, with lumber to order.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Pawtucket.

Schr. B. M. Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston 6 ds., with lumber to J. Lasher & Co.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlin, Wooley, Virginia.

Schr. A. Predmore, Russell, Virginia.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Cahill, Virginia.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. B. Olyphant, Truax, Virginia.

Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Descon, Virginia.

Schr. Eva Holmes, Van Note, Virginia.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. J. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Frankfort, for Bremen; Abyssinia, for Liverpool; State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; City of Houston, for New-Orleans; Leo, for Savannah; ships Houghton Tower, for Liverpool; Star of the South, for London; barks Graafstrom, for Antwerp; Hanover, for London; Jas. S. Stone, for Melbourne; G. de Zaldo, for Cardenas; Swiftsure, for Richmond; brigs Mary Gibbs, for Stettin; Nellie May, for Navassa.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; clear.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a red spar buoy has been placed at Menunketesuck Point, off Westbrook, Conn., to mark the wreck in the vicinity, and serving as a Sound buoy. By order of the Light-house Board,

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Com. U. S. N., L. H. Insp., Third District.
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, June 24, 1874.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, June 24.—Arr. brigs Kaleama, from Baltimore, and Tally Ho, from Philadelphia.

Also arr., brig Hattie, from St. Pierre, Martinique. Below, ship Coringa, from Homburg.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 24.—Arr. steamer Vicksburg, from Philadelphia.

Sld. Schr. Rosa Eppinger, for Jacksonville.

LEWES, Del., June 24.—Sld. yesterday ship Terpsichore, brig Sagua, and schr. Althea, the latter for New-York.

NEWCASTLE, Del., June 24.—Passed up, schr. Carrie Nelson, from Abaco. Reports spoke the British yacht Richmond, from London for the Bahamas. All well. Schrs. Flora King, from Calais; Amelia Heam, from Richmond; Minnie Warfield, from Snow Hill; Delaware, from Norfolk; Floreo, from Boston.

The schr. F. P. Simpson, from Suffolk, Va., ashore on Goose Island, came off last night and passed up.

Passed down, steamer Rattlesnake, for Boston; barks Prins Carl, for Elsinore, for orders; Mary Lawton, for Cork, for orders; schr. James S. Shindler, for Marblehead; Henry A. Hood, Sophie Wilson, and Webster Barnard, for Boston; William Bement, for New-Bedford; Paul J. Keller, for Hallowell; Convoy, for Rockland; America, for Somerset; Caroline Hall, for Richmond; A. F. Baile, Lottie, Katie G. Robinson, Edith B. Everman, Emma McAdam, and E. G. Irwin, for Boston; Howard A. Hunt, for Charleston; Almira Malley, for Gloucester; Delmont, for Portland; Emma Windsor, for Providence; Anthea Godfrey, for Medford; J. H. Wainwright, for Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Arr. steam-ship Yasoo, from New-Orleans via Havana.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 24.—Cld. schrs. Jennie Stout and My Rover, for New-York, and E. Sampson, for Boston.

Sld. steamer Montgomery, for New-York; bark Concordia, for Doboy, and schr. Pomeroy, for Bull River.

VINELAND HAVEN, June 23.—Arr. steam-tug Wm. A. Hennessy, from Boston, for New-York; schrs. Tantamount, from Port Johnson, for Salem; Frank Barker, from Northport, for Gardiner; Laura H. Jones, from New-York, for Bangor, Me.; Marietta Steelman, J. S. Lamprey, J. K. Manning, R. W. Tull, Nellie Brown, F. R. Baird, L. Essman, Geo. H. Bent, and George H. Squire, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Charles S. Rogers, from Rockport, Mass., for Philadelphia; Nellie Lamper and Electa Bailey, from Lynn, for Philadelphia; Wm. F. Phelps, from Kennebec River, for Philadelphia; J. H. Chaffon, Robert Center, and E. M. Duffield, from Boston, for New-York; Benjamin Strong, from Bangor, for New-York; Sea Lion (Br.) and Spring Bird, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Providence; Joseph Farwell, from Boston, for Richmond, Va.; A. P. Cranmer, from Boston, for Baltimore; William M. Everett, from Hallowell, Me., for Troy, N. Y.; Ann E. Carll, from Lynn, for Georgetown, D. C.; Dick Williams, from Richmond, Me., for Washington, D. C.; Lizzie, from Calais, for New-London; fishing schrs. Golden Horn, of Cohasset; B. P. Corlies, of Provincetown; E. H. Horton, of Wellfleet, and John M. Ball, of Boston, bound S. mackereling.

Also arr., schrs. Wm. Whitehead, from Barnegat, for Boston, and Pioneer, Hoboken, for do.

Sld., fishing schr. Charles P. Barrett, of and for Gloucester, with 290 bbls. makerel.

Also sld., schr. Saxon, having repaired.

Wind westerly; A. M., moderate; P. M., blowing strong, with rain squalls.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 24.—Sld. for the United States, Vesta, Southern Chief, Hortense Dusawtoy, L. B. Gilchrist, Noah, Belstuart, Neptun, Neversink, Harold Harfager, Harmonie, Robena, and Primo.

Arr. out from the United States on the 22d inst., Bellevue, Alice Cooper, Gazelle, Caroline, and Carl Von Dobeln.

23d. August, Adelheid, St. Olaf, Tridente, Zwela, Armonia, Glory of the Seas, Doxford, Young America, Flekkefjord, Laboramus, Sirio, Akbar, Maria Madre, Albion, and Maury.

24th, Transit, Solafide, Fanny, City of Ottawa, Protector, Thorndean, Wasdale, Fortuna Barbara, G. M. Tucker, and G. M. Wiswell.

Also arr. out from the United States, Adonis and Teresina.

The brig Belle Walters has arr. at Falmouth, from Havana, leaky.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 24.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Oder, Capt. Oterendorp, from New-York June 13, at 5 P. M., arr. here at 2 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, June 24.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Limerick, Capt. Johnson, from New-York, for Liverpool, arr. here at noon to-day.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Macedonia, Capt. Laird, from New-York June 11, for Glasgow, also arr. here to-day.

GLASGOW, June 24.—The Anchor Line steam-ship India, Capt. Harris, arr. here to-day from New-York June 13.

MOVILLE, June 24.—The State Line steam-ship State of Georgia, Capt. Cooper, from New-York June 13, arr. here to-day and sailed for Glasgow.

ANTWERP, June 24.—The Baltic Lloyds steam-ship Humboldt, Capt. Blanck, from New-York June 7, for Stettin, via this place and Copenhagen, arr. here yesterday. She experienced bad weather the entire passage.

BERGEN, June 23.—Sld. Steam-ship Hakon Adelstein, Bergh, New-York.

ROTTERDAM, June 24.—Arr. steam-ship W. A. Scholten, Hus, New-York.

BREST, June 24.—The French Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Lafayette, from New-York, arr. here this afternoon.

Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHIERS,
have removed from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST. IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

BEWARE
OF
SUN-STROKE!
THERMOMETER 95° IN THE SHADE.
PREVENT SUN-STROKE AND ITS DANGERS BY BUYING A SUN-SHADE FOR YOUR WIFE, COACHMAN OR SELF.
ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,
NO. 405 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CARMEN, CAB, COUPE, AND CARRIAGE DRIVERS SUPPLIED WITH EXTRA LARGE UMBRELLAS.

KINDERGARTEN.
NOTICE.
MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE DE JANON are happy to announce that they have been so fortunate as to secure the services of MADAME KRIEGE and daughter to continue the experiment of a Kindergarten which they commenced two years ago in connection with their school for young ladies and children.
MADAME KRIEGE is the author of "The Child, an Elucidation of Froebel's Principles of Education," published by E. Steiger, New-York, and, with her daughter, was the pioneer of Kindergarten in Boston. The ladies of their training classes are now employed successfully in different parts of the country.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FIREWORKS.
Parties desiring a display for July 4 can be supplied direct from the manufacturer. Goods warranted of the best quality. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Depot E. F. LINTON, No. 113 Chambers st.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

LIST OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BILLS PASSED, AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

The following list of acts of a public and private nature, and joint resolutions, passed at the present session of the Forty-third Congress, has been prepared with much care, and will be found not only of immediate interest, but valuable for future reference. The list embraces all bills passed this session:

LIST OF ACTS PASSED OF A PUBLIC CHARACTER.

H. No. 478.—An act to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858.

H. No. 481.—An act making appropriations for extraordinary expenses of the naval service.

H. No. 474.—An act to establish a post-route from the village of L'Anse, in the county of Houghton, and State of Michigan, to Huron Bay, in said county and State.

H. No. 470.—An act relating to the limitation of steam-pressure of vessels used exclusively for towing and carrying freight on the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

H. No. 418.—An act to authorize the First National Bank of Saint Anthony, Minn., to change its location and name.

H. No. 614.—An act to so amend the laws relative to internal revenue as to allow distillery warehouses to be continued in use after changes have occurred in the management of the business.

H. No. 34.—An act authorizing the Second National Bank of Havana, N. Y., to change its name.

H. No. 434.—An act making an appropriation for the legislative expenses of Colorado Territory.

H. No. 793.—An act repealing the increase of salaries of members of Congress and other officers.

H. No. 718.—An act to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

S. No. 215.—An act in relation to the printing of the Biennial Register, commonly called the Blue Book.

S. No. 61.—An act providing for busts of the late Chief Justices Roger Brooke Taney, and of Salmon Portland Chase, to be placed in the Supreme Court Room of the United States.

H. No. 795.—An act making appropriations to pay for reporting the debates and proceedings of Congress.

H. No. 1,218.—An act to provide for the purchase of fire-extinguishers for the Capitol building.

H. No. 1,231.—An act to abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

H. No. 1,382.—An act authorizing coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States for foreign countries.

S. No. 89.—An act in relation to the lines of telegraph connecting the Capitol with the various departments of the Government.

H. No. 798.—An act to establish certain post routes.

H. No. 223.—An act changing the time for holding certain District Courts of the United States for the State of Iowa.

H. No. 1,221.—An act to confirm certain land titles in the State of Missouri.

S. No. 367.—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the State authorities of Rhode Island a certain gun.

H. No. 1,761.—An act granting certain swamp lands in Holt County, Mo., to said Holt County for school purposes.

S. No. 29.—An act to authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expense incurred by the territorial authorities of Dakota for arms, equipments, military stores, supplies, and all other expenses of the volunteer forces of the Indian war of 1862.

S. No. 269.—An act to change the titles of certain naval officers, and for other purposes.

S. No. 438.—An act to withhold from sale the site of the old light-station at Wyatt Point.

H. No. 1,906.—An act to dredge and protect the navigable channel at the mouth of Buffalo River against the sand-bar formed by the gale of December, 1873.

S. No. 493.—An act to establish certain post-routes in the State of Arkansas.

H. No. 429.—An act creating an additional land-district in the Territory of New-Mexico.

H. No. 1,284.—An act authorizing the chief clerk of the War Department to sign requisitions on the Treasury, during the temporary absence of the Secretary of War.

H. No. 2,201.—An act to render available a certain unexpended balance of appropriation.

H. No. 1,920.—An act to amend the fifteenth section of an act, approved June 8, 1872, entitled "An Act to revise, consolidate, and amend the Statutes relating to the Post Office Department.

H. No. 2,076.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of the cutter Relief as a revenue cutter, and use said vessel for a boarding station in Mobile Bay.

H. No. 447.—An act extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal in the State of Wisconsin.

H. No. 2,224.—An act making an appropriation to pay the operators of the Government telegraph connecting the departments with the two Houses of Congress.

H. No. 1,558.—An act to amend the act entitled "An act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies."

H. No. 913.—An act to provide for the issuing of commissions to Postmasters appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

S. No. 360.—An act making an appropriation for a topographical survey of the Capitol grounds, and plans for improving the same.

H. No. 1,015.—An act to authorize the President to accept, for citizens of the United States, the jurisdiction of certain tribunals in the Ottoman Dominions and Egypt, established or to be established under the authority of the Sublime Porte and of the Government of Egypt.

S. No. 583.—An act making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Joint Select Committee to inquire into the Affairs of the District of Columbia.

H. No. 476.—An act to establish bonded warehouses for the storing and cleaning of rice intended for exportation.

H. No. 2,225.—An act to amend the act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska." Approved July 1, 1870.

H. No. 1,756.—An act to amend the act entitled "An act to withdraw from settlement and sale a certain section of land in Wyoming Territory." Approved May 23, 1872.

H. No. 2,422.—An act to approve an act of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia relating to parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

H. No. 1,037.—An act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defense, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

H. No. 2,451.—An act to improve the mouth of the Mississippi River.

H. No. 2,651.—An act reappropriating certain unexpended balances of appropriations for removal of Indians.

S. No. 512.—An act to extend the time for completing the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

H. No. 1,762.—An act concerning the practice in Territorial courts and appeals therefrom.

S. No. 241.—An act to confirm the title to certain lands on the Fort Kearny Military Reservation in Fremont County, Iowa.

S. No. 254.—An act to donate the military reservation at Fort Steilacoom to the Territory of Washington, for the use of the Insane Asylum.

S. No. 191.—An act to amend the act entitled "An Act relating to the enrollment and license of certain vessels."

S. No. 580.—An act to authorize the employment of certain aliens as engineers and pilots.

H. No. 1,923.—An act authorizing the payment of annuities into the treasury of the Seminole tribe of Indians.

H. No. 971.—An act to forfeit to the United States certain lands granted to the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, to aid in constructing a railroad from the Town of Folsom to the Town of Placerville, in the State of California.

H. No. 1,922.—An act to establish a reservation for certain Indians, in the Territory of Montana.

H. No. 2,550.—An act making appropriation for the payment of teachers in the public schools in the District of Columbia, and providing for the levy of a tax to reimburse the same.

H. No. 2,567.—An act to authorize the use of certain unexpended balances for payment of the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

H. No. 1,930.—An act to secure to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States, the land in the White Earth Indian Reservation, in Minnesota, on which is situated their church and other buildings.

H. No. 912.—An act to provide for the inspection of the disbursements of appropriations made by officers of the army.

H. No. 2,049.—An act to amend the act entitled, "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," passed Feb. 18, 1793.

H. No. 1,892.—An act authorizing the Passaic County National Bank, of Paterson, to change its name.

H. No. 911.—An act to relinquish title of the United States in certain real estate near Columbia, Tenn., to Rose Hill Cemetery.

H. No. 2,637.—An act to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to gather authentic information as to the condition and importance of the fur trade in the Territory of Alaska.

H. No. 994.—An act to establish the Bismarck Land District, in the Territory of Dakota.

H. No. 3,029.—An act to provide for the relief of the persons suffering from the overflow of the Lower Mississippi River.

H. No. 1,168.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, in the Territory of Montana." Approved June 5, 1872.

H. No. 3,255.—An act to establish an assay office at Helena, in the Territory of Montana.

H. No. 3,161.—An act to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the act of April 23, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the relief of the persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi River, and for other purposes."

H. No. 3,028.—An act giving the assent of Congress for the improvement of the Wolf River across the Menomonee Indian Reservation, in the State of Wisconsin.

H. No. 83.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to remove the powder magazine from Fort Norfolk, Norfolk, Va.

H. No. 1,201.—An act authorizing the payment of prize money to the officers and crew of the United States steamer Bienville.

H. No. 420.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to discharge certain obligations of the United States to the creditors of the Upper and Lower bands of Sioux Indians.

H. No. 2,074.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a military prison and for its government," approved March 3, 1873.

H. No. 2,848.—An act repealing the act entitled "An act fixing the time for the election of Representatives from the State of California to the Forty-fourth Congress."

S. No. 253.—An act to authorize the County Commissioners of Thurston County, in Washington Territory, to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Budd's Inlet, Puget Sound, to intersect the Northern Pacific Railroad at or near Tenino.

H. No. 200.—An act for the relief of settlers on the Cherokee strip in Kansas.

H. No. 668.—An act relative to private contracts or agreements made with Indians prior to May 21, 1872.

S. No. 2,193.—An act to ratify an agreement with certain Ute Indians in Colorado, and to make an appropriation for carrying out the same.

S. No. 2,368.—An act to render available an unexpended balance of appropriation for collection and payment of bounty, &c., for colored soldiers and sailors.

H. No. 1,573.—An act authorizing the Citizens' National Bank of Hagerstown, Md., to change its location.

S. No. 350.—An act providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

H. No. 1,364.—An act to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steam-ships and other vessels," approved March 3, 1855.

H. No. 1,953.—An act to amend the thirty-first section of an act entitled, "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863.

H. No. 2,191.—An act in relation to Customs duties on imported fruits.

H. No. 2,078.—An act for the benefit of occupying claimants.

H. No. 1,580.—An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes,' and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1873.

H. No. 2,732.—An act to extend the time to preemptors on the public lands in the State of Minnesota to make final payment.

H. No. 1,590.—An act to provide for the better protection of the frontier settlements of Texas against Indian and Mexican depredations.

H. No. 3,267.—An act to change the name and locality of Irasburg National Bank of Orleans, County of Orleans, State of Vermont.

H. No. 3,169.—An act changing the time for holding Circuit and District Courts in Vermont.

H. No. 1,394.—An act in relation to the Centennial Exhibition.

H. No. 1,013.—An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

H. No. 2,545.—An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

H. No. 2,462.—An act to equalize pensions in certain cases.

S. No. 87.—An act to facilitate the execution of and to protect certain public works of improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

S. No. 237.—An act to change the name of the port of San Pedro, Cal., to Wilmington.

S. No. 32.—An act obviating the necessity of issuing patents for certain private land claims in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

S. No. 322.—An act to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," passed May 10, 1872.

S. No. 229.—An act to authorize corrections to be made in errors of prize lists.

S. No. 347.—An act granting a portion of the United States military reservation at Salt Lake City for cemetery purposes.

S. No. 149.—An act for the relief of certain settlers on the Fort Randall military reservation.

H. No. 773.—An act to reduce the area of the military reservation at Fort Saunders, and providing for the survey of said reservation as reduced.

H. No. 2,081.—An act to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto.

H. No. 3,160.—An act in reference to the operations of the shipping commissioners' act, approved June 7, 1872.

H. No. 2,538.—An act to legalize and establish a pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, and to authorize the construction of a similar bridge at or near Clinton, Iowa.

H. No. 446.—An act to amend the act entitled "An act transferring the control of certain territorial penitentiaries to the several Territories in which the same are located," approved January 24, 1873.

H. No. 886.—An act to provide for the election of Congressmen at large for the State of Alabama.

H. No. 2,064.—An act making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

H. No. 3,090.—An act to authorize the issue of duplicate agricultural land scrip where the original has been lost or destroyed.

H. No. 3,166.—An act to correct the date of commission of certain officers of the army.

H. No. 3,573.—An act making additions to the 15th section of the act approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862.

H. No. 2,450.—An act to provide for the apportionment of the Territory of Wyoming for legislative purposes.

H. No. 3,680.—A bill for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

H. No. 2,293.—A bill granting to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands.

H. No. 3,309.—A bill granting to the Nevada County Narrow-gauge Railroad Company a right of way through the public lands for a railroad.

H. No. 1,572.—An act to amend the several acts providing a national currency, and to establish free banking, and for other purposes.

H. No. 3,748.—An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report upon the necessity for a public building at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the cost of the same.

H. No. 3,740.—An act to create the Bozeman land district in the Territory of Montana.

H. No. 3,265.—An act amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes.

H. No. 3,351.—An act to ascertain the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and other British subjects within the limits which were the subject of the award of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany under the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, and for other purposes.

H. No. 3,652.—An act providing for publication of the revised statutes of the United States.

H. No. 203.—An act to create two additional land districts in the State of Kansas.

H. No. 1,507.—An act to create an additional land district in the Territory of Colorado.

H. No. 3,421.—Making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1875.

H. No. 3,332.—An act to fix the time for the election of Representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress from the State of Mississippi.

H. No. 2,655.—An act to provide for the establishment of life-saving stations and houses of refuge upon the sea and lake coasts of the United States, and to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service.

H. No. 3,586.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the City of La Crosse, in the State of Wisconsin.

S. No. 176.—A bill to encourage the establishment of public marine schools.

S. No. 482.—A bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Willamette River at Salem, in the State of Oregon.

S. No. 758.—A bill to authorize and provide for the construction of a substantial iron and masonry bridge, and of a causeway across the Anacostia, or eastern branch of the Potomac River, at or near the site of the Present Navy-yard Bridge.

S. No. 934.—A bill prohibiting the publication of the revised statutes of the United States in the newspapers at the expense of the United States.

S. No. 436.—A bill to revive and continue certain grants of lands heretofore made to the Territory and State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of the several lines of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company.

H. No. 225.—An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Western Judicial District of North Carolina."

H. No. 792.—An act to amend and supplement the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and for other purposes.

H. No. 1,764.—An act to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain fractional townships in the State of Missouri.

H. No. 3,282.—An act providing for the collection of moneys due the United States from the Pacific Railroad Companies.

H. No. 3,257.—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to sell unserviceable ordnance stores, and for other purposes.

H. No. 2,988.—An act to provide for the appointment of a Commission of Engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River subject to inundation.

H. No. 3,163.—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver certain condemned ordnance to the municipal authorities of Lexington, Mass., for monumental purposes.

H. No. 3,508.—An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

H. No. 3,428.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1849.

H. No. 3,131.—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to relinquish and turn over to the Interior Department parts of certain reservations in the Territory of Arizona no longer required for military purposes.

S. No. 693.—An act to change the time for holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin at Oshkosh.

S. No. 881.—An act fixing the times of holding the Circuit Court of the United States in the Districts of California, Oregon, and Nevada.

H. No. 3,093.—An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

H. No. 2,019.—An act to forfeit certain public lands granted to the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad, in the State of California.

H. No. 1,009.—An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

H. No. 1,753.—An act to authorize medals commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the Continental Congress and of the Declaration of Independence.

S. No. 624.—An act to authorize the issuance of patents for lands granted to the State of Oregon in certain cases.

S. No. 876.—An act to amend the law relating to patents, trade marks, and copyrights.

H. No. 3,359.—An act fixing the time for the election of Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania to the Forty-fourth Congress.

H. No. 3,574.—An act explanatory of the act of June 30, 1874. (Relative to deposits in savings banks.)

H. No. 3,073.—An act to amend section 19 of the act approved Aug. 18, 1856, entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States."

H. No. 735.—An act to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled.

H. No. 2,453.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to pensions," approved March 3, 1873.

H. No. 3,575.—An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands in certain portions of the States of Minnesota and Iowa.

H. No. 1,706.—An act to authorize the opening of Wight street through the grounds of the United States Marine Hospital at Detroit, Mich.

H. No. 1,828.—An act to further continue the act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy.

H. No. 2,359.—An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to reserve from sale ten thousand suits of old and disused army uniform clothing, now in the Quartermaster's Department of the army, and to transfer the same to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

H. No. 2,416.—An act to authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expenses incurred by the States of Oregon and California in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the years 1872 and 1873.

H. No. 3,237.—An act to authorize "The First National Bank of Seneca" to change its name.

H. No. 3,303.—An act to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866.

H. No. 3,601.—An act to admit free of duty articles intended for the International Exhibition of 1876.

H. No. 1,931.—An act to authorize the sale of the military reservation of Fort Reynolds, in Colorado Territory, and the Government buildings thereon.

H. No. 3,335.—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a right of way across a corner of the Fort Gratiot military reservation to the City Railroad Company, Port Huron, Mich.

S. No. 571.—An act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct a branch, and to change the location of its road within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of savings institutions having no capital stock, and doing business solely for the benefit of depositors.

An act supplementary to the act entitled an act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid the construction of its road, and for other purposes.

An act to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy.

An act to authorize the Farmers' National Bank of Greensburg, Penn., to change its location and name.

An act for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of certain moneys received into the Treasury under an award made by the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted by virtue of the first article of the treaty concluded at Washington on the 8th of May, A. D. 1871, between the United States of America and the Queen of Great Britain.

An act relinquishing the rights of the United States in certain lands in the State of Michigan.

An act for the relief of settlers on railroad lands.

An act to provide for the sale of the present United States Marine Hospital and site, and the purchase of a new site and erection thereon of a new Marine Hospital in the City of Pittsburg, Penn.

An act to admit free of duty merchandise sunk for two years and afterward recovered.

An act to amend the Customs revenue laws and to repeal moieties.

An act to extend the jurisdiction of the Light-house Board.

An act authorizing the transfer of gold mint bars from the bullion fund of the Assay Office, New-York, to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York.

An act for the better government of the United States Navy.

An act to repeal so much of the act approved May 8, 1872, entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," as provides for the employment of persons to assist the proper officers of the Government in discovering and collecting moneys withheld, and for other purposes.

An act to constitute Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, a port of delivery.

An act relating to Circuit Courts of the United States for the districts of Alabama.

An act to legalize entries of public lands under the Homestead laws in certain cases.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the years ending June 30, 1873-74, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the payment of claims reported, allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under an act of March 3, 1871.

An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the care and custody of persons convicted in the courts of the United States who have, or may, become insane while imprisoned.

An act extending the right of way heretofore granted to the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company through the arsenal grounds at Pittsburg, Penn.

An act to extend the time allowed for the redemption of certain lands by the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1872, and to suspend the operation of the fourth section of said act, regulating gas works, applying especially to the District of Columbia.

An act making appropriation to pay to the Pottawatomie Indians the award of Commissioners Charles Rowland and Stephen D. Mills under the provisions of the tenth article of the treaty with said Indians of Aug. 7, 1868.

An act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States in force Dec. 1, 1873.

An act revising and embodying all the laws authorizing post roads in force Dec. 1, 1873.

An act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, relating to the District of Columbia in force Dec. 1, 1873.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

An act reorganizing the several staff corps of the army.

An act granting the right of way through the public lands to the Arkansas Valley Railway Company.

An act to further define and enlarge the powers and duties of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia.

An act to change the name of the steam-boat Kitty Strong.

An act to authorize the use of gilt letters for the names of vessels.

An act authorizing and requiring the issuance of a patent for certain lands to the County of Scott, in the State of Missouri.

An act to declare the bridge across the Niagara River, authorized by the act of Congress approved June 30, 1870, a post route.

An act to protect persons of foreign birth against forcible constraint or involuntary servitude.

An act to protect lines of telegraph constructed or used by the United States from malicious injury or obstruction.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Female Orphan Asylum, in Georgetown, and the Washington City Orphan Asylum, in the District of Columbia," approved May 24, 1828.

An act to fix the salaries of the clerks at the United States Armory in Springfield, Mass.

An act to extend the time for completing entries of the Osage Indian lands in Kansas.

An act to provide for the improvement of the Oostenaula River in the State of Georgia.

An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Willamette River, at Portland, in the State of Oregon.

An act to establish certain post routes.

An act making appropriations to pay the Pottawatomie Indians the award of Commissioners Charles Rowland and Stephen D. Mills, under the provision of the tenth article of the treaty with said Indians of August 7, 1868.

An act to provide for the stamping of unstamped instruments, documents, or papers.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to authorize the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company to extend a railroad into and within the District of Columbia," approved Jan. 22, 1873.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to reorganize the courts in the District of Columbia and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved Aug. 6, 1866.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend work on the public buildings.

An act to change the time for holding the Circuit and District Courts at the City of Evansville.

An act providing for the sale of Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

H. No. 16.—Joint resolutions providing for a change in the name and title of the Agent and Consul General of the United States at Alexandria.

H. No. 14.—Joint resolutions giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance of Edward Young of a present from the Emperor of Russia.

H. R. No. 35.—Joint resolution filling existing vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

S. No. 6.—Joint resolution in relation to the bronze statue of Jefferson, presented to Congress by Uriah P. Levy, late an officer of the United States Navy.

H. No. 52.—Joint resolution explanatory of resolution approved Jan. 31, 1868, entitled "A resolution limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies in the Executive Departments to one year."

H. No. 29.—Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to detail a medical officer of the army to inquire into and report upon the causes of epidemic cholera.

H. No. 45.—Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. Benj. Gleadell, officers, and crew of the steam-ship Atlantic, of the White Star Line, for saving the crew of the brigantine Scotland in mid-ocean.

H. No. 43.—Joint resolution authorizing a special court of inquiry concerning Gen. O. O. Howard.

H. No. 103.—Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue army rations and clothing to the destitute people on the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama Rivers.

H. No. 112.—Joint resolution directing the Public Printer to keep an account of all expenditures for printing, mailing, and binding the *Congressional Record*, &c.

H. No. 113.—Joint resolution making an appropriation for the purchase and restoration to the family of the Marquis De Lafayette of the watch presented to him by Gen. Washington.

H. No. 95.—Joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to perfect title to certain real estate obtained from John W. Norton, a defaulter to the Postal Money-Order Bureau.

H. R. No. 52.—Joint resolution authorizing the issue of clothing to certain enlisted men of the army.

H. R. No. 107.—Joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Belgians concluded at Washington, July 17, 1858.

Joint resolution to fill a vacancy in the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Joint resolution for the relief of certain clerks and employes of the United States.

LIST OF ACTS OF A PRIVATE CHARACTER.

S. No. 130.—An act to remove the disabilities of Thomas S. Bocock, E. J. Harvie, and Daniel Trigg, of Virginia, and John H. Reagan, of Texas.

H. No. 482.—An act to correct the enrollment of an act entitled "An act for the relief of P. W. Standefer."

S. No. 202.—An act to remove the legal and political disabilities of William Steele, of Bexar County, Texas.

H. No. 1,038.—An act for the relief of the estates of Abel Gilbert and William Gerrish, late copartners in business under the style of Gilbert & Gerrish.

S. No. 216.—An act to change the name of the pleasure yacht Fearless.

S. No. 194.—An act in relation to the monument erected to the memory of Chevalier De Ternay.

H. No. 483.—An act to authorize the cancellation of an export bond for a portion of the distilled spirits of John S. Miller on board of bonded cars of the United States.

H. No. 1,940.—An act giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance by James McDonnell, a warrant officer in the United States Navy, of a present from the King of Italy.

H. No. 1,041.—An act for the relief of Robert N. McMillan, late Collector of Customs and Superintendent of Lights for the District of Teche, in the State of Louisiana.

H. No. 1,769.—An act for the relief of Col. Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster General.

S. No. 437.—An act to restore William Kilburn, of San Francisco, Cal., to the Navy of the United States as an Ensign.

H. No. 1,759.—An act for the relief of Henry S. Wells.

H. No. 253.—An act for the relief of Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New-York City.

H. No. 1,225.—An act granting a pension to William E. Prince, of Iowa.

S. No. 353.—An act for the relief of David Braden.

S. No. 365.—An act for the relief of Matthew Woodruff, late first Sergeant of Company G, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers.

H. No. 1,402.—An act granting a pension to John A. Fisher.

H. No. 1,365.—An act to grant an American register to the Canadian schooner George Warren.

S. No. 302.—An act for the relief of Dr. Edward Jarvis.

H. No. 1,577.—An act for the relief of Susan D. Galloway.

H. No. 1,956.—An act for the relief of Willard Davis.

H. No. 2,228.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the propeller William M. Tweed, of Buffalo.

S. No. 334.—An act to remove the disabilities of William L. Cabell, of Texas.

H. No. 215.—An act to exempt George M. Richard, of Pittston, in the State of Pennsylvania, from the payment of $831 29-100 for postage stamps stolen from his office while Postmaster.

H. No. 1,213.—An act for the relief of Willard Howe, of Massachusetts.

H. No. 1,576.—An act for the relief of Reuel B. Fuller, of Wilton, Me.

H. No. 1,223.—An act for the relief of L. S. Campbell.

H. No. 485.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the schooner Carrie, of Eastport, Me.

H. No. 1,934.—An act granting a pension to Henry B. Ryder.

H. No. 2,547.—An act to relieve from political disabilities Thomas Hardeman, Jr., of Georgia.

S. No. 100.—An act for the relief of Lieut. Alonzo V. Richards.

S. No. 204.—An act for the relief of Robert Bent and Jack Smith.

S. No. 217.—An act granting a pension to Julia A. Smith.

S. No. 316.—An act granting a pension to Elizabeth F. Thompson.

S. No. 361.—An act granting a pension to Sciotta Brashears, late of the Seventeenth Kentucky Cavalry.

S. No. 387.—An act granting a pension to Capt. Benjamin Farley, Company C, Fifth Indiana Cavalry.

S. No. 518.—An act granting a pension to Benjamin C. Skinner.

S. No. 548.—An act granting a pension to Christiana Bailey.

S. No. 566.—An act granting a pension to Lucinda Schrum, widow of Jacob Schrum, late of Company A, Forty-ninth Missouri Volunteers.

S. No. 310.—An act for the relief of W. W. Elliott.

S. No. 42.—An act granting a pension to Caleb A. Lamb, late a musician in Company E, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

S. No. 449.—An act granting a pension to Mrs. Amy A. Hough.

H. No. 519.—An act to grant an American register to the tug Noah P. Sprague.

H. No. 2,213.—An act granting a pension to Mrs. Cynthia McPherson, mother of the late Gen. James B. McPherson.

H. No. 676.—An act for the relief of Joseph R. Blackwell, Postmaster at Lockport, Ill.

H. No. 517.—An act for the relief of Sarah F. Lincoln, Postmaster at Spencerport, Monroe County, N. Y.

H. No. 1,222.—An act for the relief of George W. Keyes.

H. No. 1,574.—An act for the relief of Richard H. Patton, Postmaster at Cavendish, Vt.

H. No. 1,932.—An act for the relief of Frank M. Kelly.

H. No. 1,942.—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to employ a retired officer at sea, and, if physically and professionally qualified to perform his duties, the President is authorized to restore him to the active list.

H. No. 2,124.—An act authorizing the changing of the name of the steamer Fannie Lehr.

H. No. 1,600.—An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the English-built brig Hattie Eaton.

H. No. 2,186.—An act granting an American registry to the American steam-ship Rayo, now rebuilt in the United States and converted into a sailing vessel.

H. No. 154.—An act for the relief of William Stoddard, late Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers.

H. No. 1,003.—An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to change the name of John Rziha, Captain in the Fourth Regiment of Infantry of the Army of the United States, on the register, rolls, and records of the Army, to John Laube De Laubenfels.

H. No. 2,007.—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver certain condemned ordnance to the municipal authorities of Concord, Mass., for monumental purposes.

S. No. 317.—An act for the relief Henry C. Smith, of Indianapolis, Ind.

S. No. 366.—An act for the relief of Oliver Powers.

S. No. 193.—An act for the relief of Uriah Porter.

S. No. 192.—An act for the relief of Siloma Deek.

H. No. 2,675.—An act granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth J. King.

H. No. 1,220.—An act for the relief of William Rood, late private of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers.

H. No. 2,350.—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a certificate of registry and enrollment to the schooner Almina, and changing the name to Minnie Davis.

H. No. 1,405.—An act for the relief of Victor Mylius, of Macoupin County, Illinois.

H. No. 1,585.—An act for the relief of the heirs of Seth Lamb.

H. No. 2,885.—An act to remove the disabilities of Charles H. McBlair, of Maryland.

H. No. 1,400.—An act for the relief of William H. Vesey.

H. No. 1,754.—An act to amend the act entitled "An act granting a pension to Amos Farling," approved Feb. 5, 1873.

H. No. 363.—An act for the relief of Lucius A. Rountree.

H. No. 368.—An act for the relief of James Long.

H. No. 826.—An act for the relief of Elias C. Boudinot.

H. No. 2,086.—An act for the relief of R. W. Clarke, Postmaster at Brattleboro, Vt.

H. No. 555.—An act for the relief of McClintock Young, of the State of Maryland.

H. No. 1,945.—An act granting a pension to Juliet E. Hall, daughter of William Hall, late Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Iowa Infantry.

H. No. 725.—An act for the relief of James C. Livingston, late a private in Company E, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

H. No. 2,100.—An act for the relief of Martin Hoff, Casper Doerr, and George Gebhart, citizens of St. Louis, Mo.

H. No. 3,139.—An act for the relief of the owners of the steam ferry-boat A. Burton.

H. No. 1,122.—An act granting a pension to Mrs. Martha E. Northrup, widow of First Lieut. Edward B. Northrup, late of the Seventeenth United States Infantry.

H. No. 1,404.—An act for the relief of William F. Kerr.

H. No. 2,205.—An act for the relief of P. Hornbrook.

H. No. 345.—An act to relieve certain persons therein named, late members of Company K, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from the charge of mutiny.

H. No. 1,776.—An act for the relief of George Yount.

H. No. 2,094.—An act for the relief of William A. Snodgrass, late Lieutenant Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

H. No. 1,581.—An act for the relief of George S. Wright, administrator of the estate of John T. Wright, deceased.

H. No. 1,575.—An act for the relief of Richard H. Swift.

H. No. 1,039.—An act for the relief of John B. Weber, late Colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment, Corps d'Afrique.

S. No. 207.—An act for the relief of C. E. Rogers.

S. No. 259.—An act to authorize the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to settle with Henry C. Carey.

S. No. 470.—An act for the relief of James R. Young.

S. No. 539.—An act granting a pension to Eugene Smith.

S. No. 567.—An act granting a pension to Mary E. Naylor, widow of Osborn Naylor, late a private in Company C, Second Kansas Volunteers.

S. No. 379.—An act for the relief of Nathan Cole, late Captain Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

H. No. 1,935.—An act for the relief of William J. Scott, late Aid de Camp on the staff of Gen. Spear.

H. No. 3,093.—An act to relieve David A. Telfair from political disability.

H. No. 2,206.—An act to grant an American register to the bark Azor.

H. No. 1,763.—An act to permit Edward Savage, of Minnesota, to enter one quarter section of the public lands, or any legal subdivision of the same.

H. No. 259.—An act for the relief of James M. Glover, Postmaster at Oxford, in the State of New-York.

H. No. 497.—An act granting a pension to William Haffords, of South Yarmouth, Mass.

H. No. 814.—An act granting a pension to Olive S. Breed.

H. No. 816.—An act granting a pension to Jane La Font.

H. No. 1,230.—An act granting a pension to Elizabeth W. Prindle, guardian of the minor heirs of Joseph F. Doak, deceased.

H. No. 1,396.—An act granting a pension to Thomas J. McIntire, of Rowan County, Ky.

H. No. 1,772.—An act for the relief of William N. Williams, late Second Lieutenant of Volunteers.

H. No. 1,951.—An act granting a pension to Isaac M. Grant.

H. No. 2,096.—An act granting a pension to James Roach.

H. No. 1,562.—An act for the relief of Jacob Parmenter; reimbursing him for defending a suit brought against him for an official act.

H. No. 488.—An act to settle the accounts of Capt. A. B. Dyer.

H. No. 3,085.—An act to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish copies of certain papers called for by resolution of the House. (In the matter of the trial of Capt. Hurtt.)

H. No. 2,738.—An act for the relief of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington City.

H. No. 2,939.—An act to authorize the Trustees of the Massachusetts Museum of Fine Arts to import and retain for two years certain works of art free of duty.

H. No. 2,346.—An act for the relief of W. A. Saylor, of Bryan, Texas.

H. No. 2,181.—An act granting a pension to Jennet H. Nisbet.

H. No. 1,271.—An act for the relief of John T. Watson, of Cincinnati.

H. No. 2,348.—An act for the relief of Rev. George Morrison, late of Kentucky.

H. No. 2,202.—An act for the relief of William B. Thomas, late Collector of Customs at the port of Philadelphia.

H. No. 2,999.—An act for the relief of Henry A. Webster, V. B. McCallum, and A. Colby, of Washington Territory, pre-emptors on the Makhah Indian Reservation.

H. No. 2,209.—An act granting a pension to Louisa H. Canby, widow of the late Gen. E. R. S. Canby.

H. No. 196.—An act granting a pension to Peter J. Cratzer.

H. No. 240.—An act granting a pension to John C. Farnam.

H. No. 551.—An act granting a pension to Alfred Bolder.

H. No. 1,145.—An act granting a pension to Martin Loffin.

H. No. 1,228.—An act granting a pension to Mary Storrs.

H. No. 1,335.—An act granting a pension to Guadaloupe Torres.

H. No. 1,414.—An act granting a pension to Susan Bennett.

H. No. 1,439.—An act granting a pension to John Folger.

H. No. 1,719.—An act granting a pension to Ezra Foster.

H. No. 1,791.—An act granting a pension to Augustus L. Yaeger.

H. No. 1,832.—An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Hackleman.

H. No. 1,843.—An act granting a pension to Lucinda Jones, widow of Thompson M. Jones, late a private of Company G, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers.

H. No. 1,866.—An act granting a pension to Dennis McCarthy, a soldier of the Mexican War.

H. No. 1,907.—An act granting a pension to Henry B. Havens, late a private Company K, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteers.

H. No. 2,116.—An act for the relief of Magdalena Docks.

H. No. 1,949.—An act granting a pension to Ann M. Brackett.

H. No. 2,214.—An act granting a pension to Ann Humphreys, of Philadelphia.

H. No. 2,216.—An act granting a pension to Cornelia A. Washburn.

H. No. 2,217.—An act granting a pension to Henry Bruckner, late a private of Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

H. No. 2,220.—An act granting a pension to Andrew J. Baldwin.

H. No. 2,353.—An act granting a pension to Lucy Ann Cummings.

H. No. 2,356.—An act granting a pension to Edward Jardine, late Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.

H. No. 2,669.—An act granting a pension to Deborah A. Swan.

H. No. 2,672.—An act granting a pension to Mary A. S. Loomis.

H. No. 2,676.—An act granting a pension to Thomas McKinster.

H. No. 2,678.—An act granting a pension to Charles Herbert.

H. No. 2,692.—An act to change the name of the schooner Quarantine to Welcome.

H. No. 2,790.—An act granting a pension to Nancy Abbott.

H. No. 2,792.—An act granting a pension to Llewellyn Bell.

H. No. 2,899.—An act granting a pension to Harriette A. Woodruff.

H. No. 2,925.—An act granting a pension to Dorothea Irons, mother of Lieut. Joseph W. Irons.

H. No. 3,022.—An act granting a pension to Sarah A. Timmons.

H. No. 3,407.—An act to change to change the name of the schooner Jacob Faithful to Eyvor.

S. No. 477.—An act granting a pension to Jemima Maxwell.

S. No. 510.—An act donating condemned cannon and cannon-balls to the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia, and other associations, for monumental purposes.

S. No. 540.—An act granting a pension to Fanny Newcomb, mother of Irenus Newcomb late of Company—Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteers.

S. No. 568.—An act granting a pension to Hugh P. Lytle, late a private in Company H, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

H. No. 1,936.—An act for the relief of Dwight Desilva, of Deposit, N. Y.

S. No. 369.—An act to change the name of the registered steamer Oakes Ames to Champlain.

S. No. 766.—An act to grant an American register to the steam-ship Suffolk, and to change the name of said steam-ship to that of Prof. Morse.

S. No. 708.—An act to change the name of the schooner China.

H. No. 1,934.—An act for the relief of Pat. O. Hawes.

H. No. 955.—An act for the relief of J. L. Tedron, of Clarke County, Iowa.

H. No. 2,090.—An act for the relief of Jacob Harding.

S. No. 360.—An act granting one condemned cannon to Prescott Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, for the erection of a monument at Providence, R. I.

S. No. 395.—An act for the relief of Edward H. Calvert.

S. No. 465.—An act for the relief of Joseph Council, of Mobile, Ala.

H. No. 3,007.—An act granting a pension to Cordelia Wilkins.

H. No. 3,009.—An act for the relief of Michael Bannon, of Dayton, Ohio.

H. No. 3,011.—An act granting a pension to Letitia Carr.

H. No. 3,012.—An act granting a pension to John Heddinger.

H. No. 3,014.—An act to place the name of Caroline Duncan on the pension roll.

H. No. 3,019.—An act granting a pension to George H. Reynolds.

H. No. 1,297.—An act for the relief of Thomas T. Crittenden, of Missouri.

H. No. 2,866.—An act relieving the political disabilities of Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia.

H. No. 2,800.—An act for the relief of Benjamin Crawford.

H. No. 3,005.—An act for the relief of the heirs of Mary B. Belfield, of Virginia.

S. No. 249.—An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to give George A. Armes, late Captain Tenth United States Cavalry, an honorable discharge, to date the 7th day of June, 1870.

S. No. 384.—An act for the benefit of the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike Company.

H. No. 491.—An act for the relief of Kerry Sullivan, of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers.

H. No. 1,691.—An act for the relief of Thomas Ridgway.

H. No. 2,398.—An act granting a medal to John Horn, Jr., for his heroic exploits in rescuing men, women, and children from drowning in Detroit River.

H. No. 2,463.—Act for the relief of Joseph S. Read.

H. No. 311.—Act for the relief of Wm. J. McIntyre.

H. No. 958.—Act for the relief of Robert Sutherland.

H. No. 1,108.—Act for the relief of Alfred Fry.

H. No. 1,219.—Act for the relief of Charles W. Berry, late private of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

H. No. 1,773.—Act for the relief of Samuel E. Rankin.

H. No. 2,207.—Act for the relief of James M. True, late Colonel of the Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

H. No. 2,412.—Act for the relief of Sheridan O. Bremmer, late a private of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry.

H. No. 2,698.—Act for the relief of Joseph C. Breckenridge, for services in the Army of the United States.

H. No. 2,892.—Act for the relief of Thomas Simms, late a Lieutenant in the Seventy-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

H. No. 2,939.—Act to compensate D. R. Haggard for six months' services as Colonel of the Fifth Kentucky United States Cavalry Volunteers.

H. No. 546.—Act for the relief of William B. Morgan.

S. No. 690.—A bill granting a pension to Thomas Smith.

S. No. 613.—A bill granting a pension to Jefferson A. French.

S. No. 763.—A bill granting a pension to John S. Long.

S. No. 767.—A bill granting a pension to Andrew J. Lasley.

S. No. 814.—A bill granting a pension to Ebenezer W. Brady.

H. No. 1,227.—An act granting a pension to Eliza A. Maxham.

H. No. 526.—An act for the relief of James De Long.

H. No. 2,671.—An act granting a pension to Gen. A. C. Voris.

H. No. 2,670.—An act granting a pension to Mary S. Howe.

H. No. 2,095.—An act granting a pension to Charles McCarty.

H. No. 1,948.—An act granting a pension to Mary J. Blood.

H. No. 3,006.—An act authorizing the President to nominate Holmes Wikoff an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

H. No. 2,701.—An act to relieve William G. Jones, of Alabama, of political disabilities.

H. No. 3,417.—An act to relieve Thomas Claiborne, of Tennessee, of political disabilities imposed upon him by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

H. No. 3,003.—An act for the relief of George A. Bacon.

H. No. 2,788.—An act for the relief of Henry P. Ingram and John K. Askins.

H. No. 3,002.—An act for the relief of Isaac Riseden, late a First Lieutenant of the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry.

H. No. 1,587.—An act for the relief of William H. Pilkenton, late a Second Lieutenant in Company G, Fifth Regiment Indiana Cavalry Volunteers.

H. No. 2,092.—An act for the relief of John W. Divine, late Assistant Surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry.

H. No. 622.—An act for the relief of John N. Newman, late an acting First Lieutenant of Company B, Ninth Tennessee Volunteer Calvalry.

H. No. 2,223.—An act for the relief of Robert F. Winslow.

S. No. 311.—A bill for the relief of Joseph Montanari, and for other purposes.

S. No. 110.—An act for the relief of the East Tennessee University.

S. No. 503.—A bill for the relief of Susan R. Moore, the relative and legatee of Phoebe Schofield, a pensioner.

S. No. 536.—A bill granting a pension to Livanna Ingraham.

S. No. 595.—A bill for the relief of Benjamin Cooley and James W. Boswell.

S. No. 609.—A bill granting a pension to Margaret A. Hoffner.

S. No. 877.—A bill granting a pension to John W. Truit.

H. No. 1,206.—An act for the relief of Charles J. Sands, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. No. 375.—A bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

H. No. 1,915.—An act to remove the political disabilities of Henry H. Sibley, a citizen of Fredericksburg, Va.

H. No. 1,774.—An act for the relief of Matthias Whitehead.

S. No. 683.—A bill referring the claim of the owners of the schooner Ada A. Andrews to the Court of Claims.

H. No. 753.—An act for the relief of Peter S. Patton.

H. No. 1,370.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to settle and pay the accounts of William Pelham, late Surveyor General of New-Mexico.

H. No. 1,620.—An act for the relief of John L. T. Jones, of Montgomery County, Md., for rent and damage sustained by the destruction of a dwelling-house by accidental fire while the same was being occupied by United States troops for quarters.

H. No. 2,270.—An act making an appropriation to pay Emanuel Small and James Tate, of Atchison County, Mo., for carrying the mails.

H. No. 3,757.—An act for the transfer of twenty condemned bronze cannon for the erection of a statue to the late Major Gen. George Gordon Meade.

S. No. 419.—An act for the relief of Sebastian Reichert.

S. No. 529.—An act to authorize an appointment in the Inspector General's Department.

S. No. 142.—An act for the relief of Nathaniel McKay, assignee of the builders of the steamers La Portena, Edward Everett, F. W. Lincoln, Azalia, and N. P. Banks.

S. No. 793.—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the schooner Jennie Spear to that of Santa Rosa.

S. No. 563.—An act for the relief of John M. McPike.

S. No. 870.—An act giving the assent of Congress to the acceptance by the officers of the United States ship Monocacy of silver medals presented to them by the King of Siam.

S. No. 533.—An act granting a pension to Uriah W. Briggs.

S. No. 658.—An act granting a pension to Martin V. Jackson.

H. No. 2,208.—An act authorizing the President to reinstate George M. Book on the active list of the navy.

H. No. 1,582.—An act for the relief of C. C. Spads.

H. No. 2,697.—An act to create an additional Major of artillery, and to promote Capt. James M. Robertson.

H. No. 1,770.—An act for the relief of Jonathan L. Mann, late a Chaplain in the volunteer service of the army.

H. No. 280.—An act granting a pension to Ann Crane.

H. No. 1,045.—An act for the relief of B. W. Harris, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Massachusetts.

H. No. 1,051.—An act for the honorable discharge from their several positions in the army of Capt. J. Horace McGuire, First Lieut. Henry R. Gardner, Second Lieut. William D. McGuire, and Second Lieut. William C. Reddy, all late of the Tenth Regiment United States Colored Artillery, (heavy,) and directing their honorable muster out of the service of the United States as of the date of their dismissal.

H. No. 1,768.—An act for the relief of Ephraim P. Showalter.

H. No. 2,087.—An act for the relief of Julius Griesenbeck, of Waco, Texas.

H. No. 3,672.—An act authorizing the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home to sell property belonging to the Soldiers' Home, situated at Harrodsburg, Ky., and known as Harrodsburg Springs property.

H. No. 2,704.—An act for the relief of Seldon Connor.

H. No. 3,183.—An act for the relief of Jonathan D. Hale.

S. No. 228.—An act for the relief of Bigler, Young & Co.

H. No. 2,211.—An act for relief of Beck & Wirth.

An act for the relief of Peter J. Knapp.

An act to change the name of the brig Sidi to Sea Waif.

An act for the relief of Martin Kalbfleisch's sons.

An act for the relief of Benjamin W. Reynolds.

An act for the relief of J. and W. R. Wing, of New-Bedford, Mass.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the Connecticut Historical Society certain papers on file as vouchers for the discharged claims of the heirs of Silas Dean.

An act to change the name of the pleasure yacht Planchette to that of Laxen.

An act for the relief of James A. McCullah, late Commissioner of the Fifth District of Missouri.

An act for the relief of Col. E. McCarty.

An act for the relief of John Dold.

An act to authorize the issue of an American register to the ship Alhambra.

An act to provide for the payment of legal services rendered by Edmund Randolph to the United States.

An act to refund to E. & J. Koch certain Customs duties.

An act for the relief of Thos. Hughes.

An act to remove the political disabilities of Van R. Morgan, of Virginia.

An act to remove the political disabilities of John Julius Guthrie.

An act for the relief of Lieut. John Shelton.

An act to confirm the purchase of a portion of the site of Fort Houston, at Nashville, Tenn., and to provide for the donation of the same to the Fisk University for educational purposes; also to confirm the purchase of certain land at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

An act to relieve C. L. Stevenson, of Virginia, of his political disabilities.

An act making an appropriation for the payment of $79,246 due the late James L. Day, of Connecticut, for transporting the mails over route No. 815.

An act for the relief of Alex. Henderson.

An act referring the petition and papers in the case of Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas, in so far as relates to cotton seized, to the Court of Claims.

An act to place on the retired list the name of M. H. Plunkett, late Second Assistant Engineer.

An act for the relief of John D. Young, of Kentucky.

An act for the relief of Mercy Ann Hall, widow of Capt. Chas. F. Hall.

An act for the relief of the heirs and next of kin of Col. Wm. Northedy, deceased.

An act for the relief of Marcus Otterbourg, late Consul of the United States at the City of Mexico, and Minister to the Republic of Mexico.

An act authorizing the President to appoint George Henry Preble, now a Captain on the active list of the navy, to be a Commodore.

An act to change the name of the schooner Delmar.

An act for the relief of William Tod Helmuth, of New-York.

An act to legalize the muster of Reuben M. Pratt as Second Lieutenant.

An act for the relief of Capt. James B. Thompson.

An act for the relief of James Coats, of Jackson, Miss.

An act granting a pension to E. Caroline Webster, widow of Lucius H. Webster.

An act for the relief of James Lille, Postmaster at Lisbonville, Ray County, Mo.

An act to relieve Joseph Wheeler, of Lawrence County, in the State of Alabama, from all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

An act for the relief of Jesse F. Moore and Chas. W. Lewis.

An act granting a pension to Franklin Stoner.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Louisa Eldis, of Sandusky, Ohio.

An act for the relief of the sureties of Jas. L. Collins, deceased.

An act for the relief of Burke & Kunkel.

An act for the relief of Oliver P. Mason.

An act for the relief of A. M. von Luettewits, late Lieutenant in the Third United States Cavalry.

An act for the relief of Jacob Bagley.

An act to release J. W. Bennett from political disabilities.

An act to remove the political disabilities of George E. Pickett, of Virginia.

An act for the relief of John J. Hayden.

An act to remove the political disabilities of George N. Hollins, of Maryland.

An act to remove the political disabilities of Richard T. Allison, of Maryland.

An act for the relief of the Pekin Alcohol Manufacturing Company.

An act to relieve the political disabilities of L. L. Lomax, of Virginia.

An act to remove the political disabilities of A. S. Taylor, of Maryland.

An act to relieve J. L. Winder of his political disabilities.

An act to relieve Sardine G. Stone, of Alabama, of political disabilities.

An act for the relief of Wm. J. Blackstone, of St. Mary's County, Maryland.

An act granting a pension to the minor children of Michael Weisse, deceased.

An act to allow the schooner Ocean Wave to take the name of Edith E. Wright, and be registered under that name.

An act making an appropriation for the payment of $792 46 due the late James L. Day.

An act for the relief of J. Scott Payne, Second Lieutenant Sixth United States Cavalry, late First Lieutenant Fifth United States Cavalry.

An act to authorize the Farmers' National Bank of Greensburg, Penn., to change its location and name.

An act for the relief of Andrew Mason.

An act for the relief of Robert Tillson & Co., of Quincy, Ill.

An act to remove the political disabilities of John Forsyth, of Alabama.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THIRD AVENUE CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The press being the only protection the people have against wrong and outrage not coming within the letter of the law, I am impelled by a sense of injury and moved by considerations of duty to the general public, to request that you will, through the columns of your influential journal, give publicity to the following facts:

This morning I got into car No. 78 of the Third Avenue Line, at One Hundred and Eighteenth street, Harlem. Soon after I had taken my seat a very feeble old lady entered the car, and finding the seats upon the shady side pretty well occupied, took a seat on the sunny side, where not a single blind had been drawn up to keep out the blazing sun. I took the liberty of securing a seat for the old lady on the shady side, and soon after raised one of the shades in order to protect a young girl from the sun, whose unusual heat was evidently greatly annoying her. These movements were noticed by the conductor, but he did not rebuke me for having made them, although the fact of my having performed his work was a rebuke for him, which he evidently felt, as I subsequently ascertained. My politeness was not yet exhausted, and as we neared the depot I gave my seat to a lady standing just before me. At the proper time I politely asked the conductor for a transfer ticket, intending to take another car, for the purpose of riding the rest of the way comfortably seated. Now came the conductor's opportunity to punish me for having interfered in his arrangement of the blind. He said, "I don't know that I shall give you a transfer ticket, for you had no business to give up your seat. It is one of the rules of the Company not to give tickets in such cases." "But," said I, "I may have given my seat to an old lady." "It makes no difference," said the conductor. "Well, then," I replied, "the company are a set of brutes and dogs." I was, I confess, quite provoked when I so expressed myself, but now that I am calm and not in the least excited, I find it impossible to alter my opinion, as above written, concerning a company that will enforce such a brutal and hoggish rule touching the relinquishment of seats to elderly ladies, cripples, old and decrepit gentlemen, blind people, and others who greatly need seats in cars.

The matter was satisfactorily settled with the conductor on the one point of a transfer—but the circumstance led to a knowledge of the astounding fact that in this civilized land, and in this Christian age, a board of directors composed of—men, we will say—institute a rule the enforcement of which puts a premium on selfishness, impoliteness, and cruelty—for its observance compels you to practice either one or all of these, or else pay an extra fare for having been polite, unselfish, or kind to those whom the savages treat with consideration. If gentlemen are impolite under the working of such an outrageous rule, let the blame fall where it belongs—upon those who have established the rule.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 22, 1874. W. S. T.

THE YALE-ATALANTA MATCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As much misunderstanding is likely to be caused by the merely reportorial accounts of our non-appearance in the Harlem regatta, it seems necessary to try and throw a little light on the matter. The Atalanta crew being entered in due form, nothing remained but for them to practice for the race, having, as we thought, done everything in our power to place our crew beyond dispute by our action last year in entering the only doubtful man (according to the verdict of the Harlem Association last year) in the annual regatta of the National Rowing Association at Philadelphia, thereby leaving the question to be decided should any club or individual protest against him. No protest was made. He rowed in that regatta, also in our match race against the "Nassaus." This was all the opportunity we could possibly give any of our competitors to complain of him. He was, and has been since, our bow oar, and now, at the latest possible moment, the original charge is again brought against him, and it is claimed that as his case has not been settled he remains in the same position as before his appearance at Philadelphia.

Mr. Blake (the objectionable man to the Harlem Regatta Association) is a young man of twenty-three years of age, five feet five inches in height, and rows at 135 pounds, never entered or rowed in a professional race, and is hardly the man that could influence our chances one way or the other in a race.

The pretended ground of complaint is that he was a janitor in our club. The facts are these: Eight years ago, being fond of rowing, he attached himself to the club-house for a short time and made himself useful there, but never was employed by the club strictly as a janitor. These facts, we claim, plainly show that it was the crew as a whole, and not one member of it, that has brought out the same old feeling of antagonism against the Atalantas that has always been shown whenever they were likely to prove too good for others. AN ATALANTA.

"MAKING SHORT PEOPLE TALL."

"At Marylebone, to-day," says the London *Echo* of June 10, "Mr. Berkeley, solicitor, accompanied by Mr. Frederick A. Stafford, appeared before Mr. D'Eyncourt in reference to a report that appeared in some of the papers a few days ago. Mr. Berkeley stated that on Saturday last a young woman applied to Mr. Mansfield for his advice and assistance, and being very short she wished to increase her length. She saw an advertisement in the newspapers that the advertiser could make people tall. Applicant wrote to the advertiser and received in reply a statement of terms and a number of testimonials. According to his directions, stated in the circular, she sent stamps, for which she received pills, but, finding that she did not get tall, she thought that she had been swindled. She had paid eleven shillings for the pills. The magistrate (Mr. Mansfield) said no doubt it was a swindle, and granted the applicant a summons. The statement by the young woman was false. The advertiser, Mr. Stafford, did not pretend to make short people tall, but the following is the advertisement: 'To Short Persons.—Remarks on a method of increasing the height and improving the figure, with 250 authenticated testimonials and reports of results, sent post free on receipt of directed envelope.' The young woman had written to him, and he sent her his method of treatment. I may remark that the process is perfectly simple, and any one, no matter in what occupation or condition of life, can put it in practice without the slightest difficulty, danger, or inconvenience. Indeed, the health is really benefited by following my system, and weakly constitutions become robust and strong.' His suggestions were *inter alia* as follows: 'As a preliminary necessity, the skin must be kept perfectly clean, and the pores opened by frequent rubbing with a dry, rough towel. Avoid as much as possible carrying heavy weight on the head and shoulders. Abstain from smoking or spirit drinking, or indulge to the least possible extent. A short rest at table is advisable after a hearty meal. An effort should always be made to breathe through the nose and not through the mouth, both in the sleeping and waking condition. In waking the body should be held erect, the chest thrown forward, and the shoulders kept well back.' Mr. Berkeley said Mr. Stafford gave his advice, and by his treatment he believed that persons would be benefited. The young woman had made a statement upon which a summons had been granted, but she knew that her statement was false, and had not taken it out.

Mr. Wood, the second usher, said that the young woman had not taken out the summons, because she had not got the money to do so.

Mr. Berkeley said—If she would again apply, his client would be glad to pay for the summons, in order that the whole of the facts should be brought before the public.

Mr. D'Eyncourt said—No doubt, as the former application had been published, the explanation would be also.

Mr. Berkeley thanked his Worship, and withdrew."

A RICH BEGGAR EXPOSED.

An old man, poorly dressed, who limped into a liquor saloon in Detroit and begged for money, was quickly exposed. The *Free Press* says that he began by asserting that he lived at a certain number on Seventh street and that his wife was very ill and he too old and lame to work. In the saloon was a man living at the very number given on Seventh street, and he branded the old man as a liar. The old man then said it was Seventeenth street, but he was so confused that the half dozen men present determined to see how he was made up. He shouted "Police" as they approached him, but the men locked the door and threw him down. His green glasses covered as good a pair of eyes as were in the room, and no cause for his limping could be found. He had his left hand tied up, but they jerked rags off and found no hurt or wound. Lastly, they flashed out of his pockets $38 45 in small money, as he had begged it, and discovered that he had a bank-book on a Chicago savings bank, with $480 50 credited to him. He made a great fuss as they went on to expose him, and finally promised that he would leave Detroit by the Pacific Express and never return again. He claimed to have begged most of the money in Toledo. One of the men accompanied the old knave to the Central Depot, and remained there until he saw him move away on the train.

THE NEVADA MINING SPECULATION.

In the law reports of the London *Times* we find the particulars of an action brought in the Rolls Court—Dunn *vs.* English—wherein both plaintiff and defendant are citizens of the United States, the object being to obtain an account and payment of moiety of the profit realized by the defendant from the sale of a mining property in Nevada to the Richmond Consolidated Gold Mining Company (Limited.) In May, 1871, the plaintiff had obtained an option to purchase the property in question at the price of $250,000, equivalent to £50,000, and was inclined to dispose of it on the London market. He associated with himself in this adventure the defendant, who, like himself, had been for several years interested in mining in California, and with whom he had been acquainted since 1866; and it was agreed that the defendant should go to London to negotiate a sale on their joint account for such sum over £50,000 as could be obtained, leaving the plaintiff to follow as soon as the smelting furnace was completed and the requisite maps and reports were prepared. The plaintiff arrived in London on the 23d of July, and was met by the defendant, who told him some parties were willing to give £60,000 for the mine, and that a syndicate had been formed for the purpose of purchasing it, and on the 27th of July the plaintiff signed an agreement for the sale of the property to the defendant for £55,000, believing it, as he deposed, to be that which the defendant represented it to be—namely, a sale by himself and the defendant as partners to the syndicate, carried out in form and for convenience sake by a contract of sale to the defendant, and a resale by him to the real purchasers. In December the plaintiff and defendant had a settlement of accounts on the supposition that the sale of the syndicate was for £60,000, and the plaintiff received £3,725 from the defendant as his net share of the profit, and gave him a receipt in full of all demands. The plaintiff afterward discovered that the defendant had sold the property to the syndicate for £125,000, and that the syndicate had on the 2d of August resold to the Richmond Consolidated Gold Mining Company for £150,000 in cash and £50,000 in paid-up shares, whereupon he filed the present bill.

The Master of the Rolls, after stating the facts, said that the defendant was not nominally, or in contemplation of law, but in fact, the active agent of the plaintiff for the purpose of disposing of the property at the best possible price over £50,000. If the defendant intended to take a share in the purchase, he ought to have told the plaintiff so, and what share he intended to take. The defendant affirmed that he did tell the plaintiff that he was one of the syndicate. This, however, was denied by the plaintiff, and, in the absence of corroboration, he must hold that the defendant had not discharged himself of the burden of proving that he did communicate the fact to the plaintiff. That alone would dispose of the case; but even assuming that the defendant did tell the plaintiff that he was going to be one of the purchasers, it was not enough for an agent to tell his principal that he was going to take an interest, he must also say what interest he is going to take, and under what circumstances. As Lord St. Leonard said in "Murphy vs. O'Shea," the rule of this court does not prevent an agent from purchasing from his principal, but only requires that he should deal with him at arm's length and upon a full disclosure of all that he knows with respect to the property. And in "Lowther vs. Lord Lowther," 13 Ves. 103, Lord Erskine regarded it as settled that an agent to sell shall not convert himself into a purchaser, unless he make it perfectly clear that he furnished his employer withall the knowledge which he himself possessed. This the defendant had not done. He had led the plaintiff to suppose that the contract was to sell the property to several parties for £60,000, whereas the real contract was that one Fisher and the defendant should buy it for £60,000 to be found by Fisher, and on Fisher being satisfied that it was a bona-fide affair, he should give the defendant an equal share with himself in the profit to be made from selling to the limited company. The defendant ought to have secured a share in these profits for his partner, the plaintiff, and it was a clear breach of duty on his part that he secured a private advantage for himself instead of doing so. Under the circumstances there must be a declaration that the plaintiff was entitled to share equally with the defendant in the profit made by him on the sale of the property, and the accounts must be taken on that footing, the defendant to pay the costs of the suit.

SEARCH FOR HIS OLD HOME.

Mr. Marcus Brutus Young, of Providence, R. I., went to Troy last week, after an absence of fifty-nine years, for the express purpose of finding, if possible, the house in which his father, Col. Gilford D. Young, formerly lived. His success is thus told by the *Times*: "There are no city records existing that could give any information, and Mr. Young was compelled to trust entirely to personal recollection. The only man discovered who knew Col. Young in his lifetime was Myron B. King, the engraver, who was surprised and pleased to meet a son of the old Trojan hero. He remembered that Col. Young resided somewhere on River street. The son stated that it was near a place called Seymour's Hotel, was situated on the west side of River street, and on the north corner of a cross-street, that it was near a ferry, and that the grounds sloped to the river. Seymour's Hotel formerly stood on the north-east corner of River and Ferry streets, and from facts and fancies, Mr. Young is led to believe that the old homestead, which has long since been replaced by a more modern building, stood either on the corner of Division and River streets or on the corner of Washington and River streets. Col. Young, it may be said, at one time was Captain of a company in this city known as the "Troy Invincibles." He was an intimate friend of Gen. Scott, and entered the army about the same time that Scott did. Gov. Marcy wrote of him, 'He was my most esteemed friend.' Myron B. King remembers him as he appeared at the head of his regiment, dressed in black tights, tasseled boots, buff vest, and regimental coat. He is represented as having been a handsome man, and when in his regimentals made a very commanding appearance."

THE DIAMOND DISTRICT AT THE CAPE.

The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains an account of the diamond district at the Cape, especially of the results obtained at New-Rush, which will not tend to damp the ardor of adventurers. The ground round New-Rush alone has, according to this authority, produced on an average more than 3,000 diamonds per day for more than eight months. The labor required is that of digging up and sifting the earth, but the latter process is not as irksome as might be supposed, for although the uncut diamond does not sparkle, it instantly catches the eye, and dust never clings to it. The Caffres, however, who are employed on claims of any extent, to carry on the process of sifting, are so careless that large diamonds are often found in the earth they throw away as having been duly examined, and many Europeans who cannot afford to buy a claim make a fair income by going over the refuse. Women and children spend their time in the same manner, on the chance of a reward which seldom fails them. Everybody, nay, everything, gleans after the Caffres, for even the cocks and hens, disdaining the example of the cock in the fable who would have preferred a grain of barley to the pearl he chanced to find, pick up as many diamonds as some of their betters. So successful are they that the cooks of New-Rush never fail to examine the crop and gizzard of every fowl they prepare for the table.

A FRENCH HIPPODROME.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Hippodrome of Paris, which was burned to the ground some years ago, is about to rise from its ashes. The restoration of this great circus will be a boon to the lower classes in Paris, who delighted in the performances at the old establishment. These, indeed, amused everybody in one way or another, since, although on a large, nay, magnificent scale, they resembled those Thespian efforts at village fairs, which please by their naïveté and their incongruities as much as more serious exhibitions of dramatic talent and effect. Among the attractions of the Hippodrome was at one time a series of bull-fights, at which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might have taken reserved seats. The bulls followed the toreadores about like pet lambs, and were on terms of perfect amity with the whole staff of picadores, chulos, banderilleros, &c., down to the matador, whose *coup de grâce* was innocuous. Spanish visitors sometimes objected that the spectacle was tame and deficient in color, but no one heeded them. This primitive place of entertainment would, on one occasion, have been the scene of a frightful disaster but for the presence of mind of the manager, M. Arnault. An enormous python escaped from its cage in the arena during a crowded performance, and darted toward the audience, who would soon have crushed each other to death in their terror, had not M. Arnault kept his head, and, sending for a large can of milk, placed it in the way of the monster, who stopped to drink it and was thus easily secured."

NO LEVITY IN OHIO SCHOOLS.

The Directors of a school district in Ohio recently discharged their teacher, in the midst of his term, for repeating to one of his pupils the following verse:

> "Over the hills, a great way off,
> The woodchuck died with the whooping cough;
> The prettiest girl I ever saw
> Was sucking cider through a straw."

And at the present term of the County Court a jury, in a suit by the teacher for his wages, decided that the Directors were legally justified in so doing.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

3100	Western Union.	74½	100	Erie R.	31½
700	do	74⅜	200	do	31¼
500	do	74¼	200	do	31⅛
500	do	74⅜	800	do	31
1000	do	74½	1100	do	30¾
500	do...c.	74½	1200	do	30⅝
900	do	74⅜	300	do...s3.	30⅜
3200	do	74¼	200	do...b3.	30½
400	do...s3.	74⅛	800	do	30½
500	do	74⅛	200	do	30⅝
500	do...c.	74⅛	100	Atlantic & Pac Pf.	15
700	do	74¼	2300	Union Pacific	27⅜
300	do	74⅜	1700	do	27¼
100	do...b3.	74½	2800	do	27⅛
100	do...c.	74⅜	1400	do	27
400	do	74½	500	do	26⅞
600	do	74⅝	600	do	27
500	do	74¾	100	do...s3.	27⅛
1100	do	74⅞	700	do	27¼
700	N. Y. C. & Hud	99⅜	500	do	27⅜
100	do...b3.	99½	500	do	27½
100	do...b3.	99⅜	300	do	27⅝
500	do	99¼	500	do	27¾
500	do...s3.	99¼	800	do	27⅝
100	do	99⅜	100	C., C. & I. C.	18½
400	do	99½	100	do...c.	18⅜
1700	Pacific Mail	44⅛	100	do	18
300	do...c.	44⅛	200	do	18⅜
900	do	44	100	do	18¼
500	do...b3.	44	10	do	18½
200	do...u. r.	44	1000	North-western	41
4500	do	43⅞	200	do	41¾
200	do	43¾	500	do	41⅝
1500	do	44	600	do	41½
1300	do...b3.	44	100	do...c.	41⅜
400	do	44⅛	300	do	41½
2000	do	44¼	600	do	41¼
200	do...c.	44¼	500	do	41⅛
1100	do	44⅜	1000	do...c.	41¼
100	Rock Island	97¾	500	do...b3.	41⅜
200	do	97⅝	500	do	41¾
100	do...s3.	97½	500	do	42
500	do	97½	50	North-west. Pref.	59½
100	do	97⅞	200	do	60
400	do	98	100	St. Paul Pref.	59¼
300	do	98¼	100	do	59½
300	do	98⅜	100	do	59⅛
100	do	98½	200	do	59
500	Lake Shore	74	400	St. Paul	38¼
1300	do	74⅛	600	do	38
[illegible]	do	74	300	do	37⅞
1200	do	73⅞	100	do	37⅝
1500	do	73¾	500	do	37½
1500	do	73⅝	700	do	37⅝
700	do...s3.	73⅝	900	do	37⅞
2400	do	73¾	100	do	38
700	do	73⅞	400	do	38¼
1000	do	74	100	do	38⅛
1000	do	74⅛	2000	do	38⅜
800	do	74¼	100	Han. & St. Jo.	28
300	do	74⅜	100	do	28½
1000	do	74½	500	Toledo & Wab.	34¾
500	do	74⅝	400	do	34⅝
1000	do	74¾	200	do	34½
200	do	74⅞	200	do	34⅜
200	do	75	200	do...s3.	34¼
100	do	74⅞	200	do...c.	34½
1800	do	74¾	300	do	34⅝
100	do	75	300	do	34⅞
400	Ohio & Miss	25	1000	do	35
200	do	25¾	100	do	35¼
200	do	25⅛	200	do	35⅜
100	do	25¼	100	do	35½
300	do	25⅝	100	do...c.	35½
400	do	25¾	100	do	35¼
200	do	25⅞	100	do	35⅛
400	do	25¾	100	do	35¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 117¼	$90,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...b. c. 121
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....12. 120⅝	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12. 121
500 do...small. 120	500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.........12. 114½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12. 121	
500 do...small. 120⅜	

FIRST BOARD 10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	79½	200	Erie...b. c.	30⅝
6,000	C. & N. W. Con.		400	do...b3.	30¾
	Cou. G. bds..	82	100	do	30⅞
3,000	Erie 2d	101¾	500	do	31
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d	100¼	600	do	30⅞
17,000	C., C., C. & I.		300	do	30¾
	1st...b. c.	99½	35	do	30⅜
5,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	101½	200	do	30⅞
6,000	North Mo. 1st.	85	600	do	30⅝
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	103	300	do	30⅝
2,000	Oh. & Miss. 2d.	73	500	do	30½
1,000	Oh. & M. Con.	92	100	do	30¾
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st..	87	100	do	30⅞
1,000	do	87⅛	500	do	31⅛
10,000	do	87¼	100	do	31¼
3,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc.		300	do	31
	b. c.	78	100	do	30⅜
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	107	200	do	30½
3,000	T., P. & W. 1st,		100	do	30⅜
	East Div.	79	1800	L. S. & M. S...b. c.	74⅝
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	102½	1600	do	74½
2,000	N. J. C. Conv.	101¾	100	do...c.	74½
5,000	C., C. & I. C.		2600	do	74⅜
	1st...b. c.	83	1000	do	74¼
5	Am. Ex. Bank	110	500	do...s3.	74¼
50	4th Nat. B'k, x d.	103	200	do	74⅜
200	Mar. L. & M. b. c.	4¾	900	do	74½
100	Amer. Ex...b. c.	61	200	do...b3.	74½
1700	Pac. Mail...b. c.	44⅜	600	do	74⅝
100	do...c.	44½	1000	do	74¾
200	do	44½	1000	do...s3.	74⅞
100	do...c.	44⅜	1600	do	74⅞
700	do	44¼	1000	do	75
700	do...c.	44⅛	100	do	74⅞
1000	do	44	500	do	74¾
500	do	44⅛	400	do	74⅝
200	do...s3.	44⅛	200	do...s3.	74½
100	do...b3.	44¼	1000	do	74½
600	do	44⅜	500	C. & N. W...b. c.	42⅛
600	do	44½	1000	do	42
600	do...b3.	44½	100	do...s3.	42
100	do	44⅜	1200	do	41¾
700	do	44¼	1000	do	41⅞
10	Alt. & T. H.	10	100	do...b60.	42⅛
1800	W. U. Tel...b. c.	75⅛	400	do...b3.	42¼
200	do	75	100	do	42⅜
500	do...s3.	75	300	do	42½
200	do...c.	75⅛	600	do	42⅜
1900	do	75¼	300	do	42¼
700	do	75⅛	400	do	42⅛
1800	do	75	300	do	42
200	do...b3.	75	300	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. s3.	60
1000	do	74⅞	100	N. J. Cen...b. c.	107⅜
200	do...c.	74¾	100	do	107½
100	do	74⅞	200	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	38¼
100	do...c.	75	100	do	38⅜
600	do	75	100	do	38¼
600	do	75⅛	300	do	38⅛
300	do...b3.	75¼	1400	do	38
500	do	75¼	500	do	37⅞
200	do	75⅜	300	do	38
100	do...c.	75¼	200	do	38¼
600	do	75⅛	500	do	38⅜
200	do	75	400	do	38½
600	do	74⅞	200	do	38⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. b3.	99¾	400	do	38¼
200	do...c.	99⅝	100	C., M. & St. P. Pf.	
400	do	99½		b. c.	59
800	do	99¼	100	do	59¼
100	Panama...b. c.	110	500	Tol. & Wab...b. c.	35⅛
100	do	110½	900	do	35
100	Pacific of Mo. b. c.	41	300	do	34⅞
1000	Union Pac...b. c.	27½	800	do	34¾
100	do	27⅝	300	do	34⅞
300	do...s3.	27½	700	do	35
800	do	27⅜	1000	do	35⅛
200	do...s3.	27⅜	400	do	35¼
500	do...b3.	27½	400	do	35
300	do...s3.	27⅜	200	B., H. & E...b. c.	⅞
400	do...b3.	27¾	100	do	¾
300	do	27⅝	944	D., L. & W...b. c.	109½
200	Chi. & Alt...b. c.	102½	700	do	109⅜
200	Harlem...b. c.	127	300	H. & St. Jos...b. c.	28
50	do	126	100	C., B. & Q...b. c.	105
38	Cl. & P. G'td. b. c.	87⅜	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	25½
40	do	87½	100	do	25⅜
500	C. & R. I....b. c.	98⅝	240	do	25⅝
150	do	98½	600	do	25½
100	do...s5.	98⅜	100	do...s3.	25½
400	do	98⅜	200	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	18½
300	do	98½	100	do	18⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400	West. Union...c.	74⅞	500	Lake Shore	74⅜
3600	do	74⅞	100	do	74½
1500	do	75	1100	do	74⅜
100	do	75⅛	800	do	74¼
600	do...b3.	75	600	do...b3.	74⅛
300	do	74⅞	800	do...s3.	74
300	do	75	1200	do	74⅛
400	do	75⅛	200	do...b3.	74¼
900	do	75¼	300	do...s3.	74⅛
200	Rock Island	98⅛	300	do	74⅜
500	do	98¼	1400	do	74¼
300	do	98⅛	200	do...b3.	74⅜
700	Pacific Mail	44⅛	1500	do	74½
1000	do	44	300	do	74⅝
500	do	43⅞	600	do	74¾
1000	do	44	1000	do	74⅞
200	do	44⅛	100	Panama	111
300	do	44	100	Tol. & Wab	34⅞
300	Union Pacific	27½	700	do	34¾
1600	do	27⅜	100	do	34½
2500	do	27¼	700	do	34⅝
300	do...s3.	27¼	200	do	34¾
400	do	27⅜	400	do	34⅞
100	do...b3.	27½	200	do	35
500	N. Y. C. & Hud	99¼	100	Han. & St. Jos	27½
100	do	99⅛	100	do	27¾
200	Erie	30⅜	100	Han. & St. Jos. Pf.	32½
600	do	30¼	300	St. Paul	38¼
200	do	30⅛	100	do	38⅛
1000	do	30	300	do...s3.	38
900	do	29⅞	300	do	38
1000	do	29¾	200	do	37⅞
200	do	29⅝	500	do...b3.	38
300	do	29¾	200	do...s3.	38
500	do	29⅞	100	do...s3.	38¼
600	do	30	100	St. Paul Pref..s3.	59
100	N. Western...s3.	41⅞	32	Pittsburg	87½
300	do	42	800	Ohio & Miss...s3.	25½
500	do	41⅞	100	do	25½
200	do	41¾	400	do	25¾
600	do...c.	41¾	200	Pac. R. of Mo.	41
800	do	41⅞	200	do	40¾
100	do	42	100	do	40½
100	do	42⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.	18¾
100	do	42¼	200	Atlan. & P. P...s3.	15
100	do	42⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........121	$10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s. 115⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Mo. 6s, L. bds.	97½	500	Erie...b. c.	30
1,000	Mo. St. 6s, '86.	97¾	600	do	30⅛
3,000	Tenn. 6s, new,		300	do	30¼
	b. c.	79½	500	do	30⅜
5,000	Del., L. & W. C.	102½	200	do	30½
2,000	Mor. & E. C. B.	94¾	500	do	30⅝
2,000	U. P. 1st...b3.	87¼	400	do	30¾
6,000	do	87¼	300	do...b3.	30¾
6,000	do	87⅜	200	do...b3.	30⅝
5,000	U. P. 10s, Inc..	79	300	do	30½
1,000	do	78¾	300	do	30⅝
1,000	St. L. J. & C. 1st.	96¾	200	do	30⅜
600	Con. Coal of Md..	41½	100	do...b3.	30½
50	do...b. c.	42	500	do	30⅝
700	W. U. Tel...b. c.	75¼	300	do	30¾
100	do...b3.	75⅜	300	do	30⅞
100	do	75⅛	900	do	31
1900	do	75	200	do	31⅛
200	do...s3.	75	10	Mich. Cen...b. c.	75½
300	do...s3.	74⅞	200	L. S. & M. S...b. c.	74¾
400	do	74⅞	900	do	74⅝
200	do	75	200	do...c.	74⅝
100	do	75⅛	500	do	74½
10	Adams Express	107⅛	400	do	74⅜
25	Amer. Ex.	61	1100	do	74¼
15	U. S. Express	70	500	do	74⅛
100	Pac. Mail. b. c. b3.	44¼	1500	do	74¼
1400	do	44⅛	300	do	74½
200	do...s3.	44	15	Panama...b. c.	111½
300	N. Y. C. & H...b. c.	99⅜	100	Chi. & N. W...b. c.	42⅜
300	Union Pac...b. c.	27¼	100	do	42¼
200	do	27⅛	100	do	42⅛
400	do	27	200	do	41⅞
100	do...b3.	27⅛	300	do	41¾
300	do...s3.	27	100	do...s3.	41¾
500	do	27⅛	250	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	60
100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	25⅝	200	do	60¼
100	do	25½	100	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	98¼
100	Tol., W. & W...b. c.	34⅞	150	do	98
400	do...s5.	34¾	100	do...b3.	98
100	do	34⅝	700	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	38¼
200	do	34⅜	100	do	38
200	do	34½	200	do	37⅞
100	Morris & Essex	93	200	do	38
100	do	93⅛	100	do	38⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

5	Ninth Nat. Bk. x. d.	97	800	Lake Shore	74½
200	Western Union	75⅛	800	do...s3.	74⅜
500	do	75	300	do	74⅜
200	do...s3.	74⅞	300	do...s3.	74¼
400	do	74⅞	700	do	74¼
500	do	74¾	500	do	74⅛
300	do	74⅝	1600	do	74
1000	do	74½	2600	do	73⅞
700	do	74⅜	600	do...s3.	73⅞
200	do...b3.	74½	600	do	73¾
700	do	74½	1600	do	73⅝
50	Mich. Central	76	100	Tol. & Wab...s3.	34⅝
300	Pacific Mail	44⅛	200	do	34¾
400	do	44	400	do	34⅞
300	do	43⅞	100	do	34¾
100	do	43¾	400	do	34⅜
100	do...b3.	43⅝	400	do	34⅛
100	do...s3.	43½	700	do	34
400	do	43¼	600	do	33⅞
400	do	43⅜	200	do	33¾
700	do	43½	400	do	33⅝
100	do	43¾	500	do...s3.	33½
300	N. Y. C. & H.	99⅜	600	do	33½
300	do	99	800	do	33⅝
500	Erie	31⅛	100	do	33¾
1700	do	31	100	Union Pacific	27¼
100	do	30⅞	100	do...b3.	27¼
100	do	30¾	100	do	27⅛
200	do	30⅝	400	do	27
900	do	30½	200	do...s3.	26⅞
600	do	30⅜	200	do	26⅞
100	do...s3.	30½	1900	do	26¾
300	do	30⅜	300	do...s4.	26¾
800	do	30½	1500	do	26⅝
100	North-west. Pf.	60	500	Ohio & Miss	25½
100	do	59¾	200	do	25⅜
50	do	59¼	300	do	24½
100	North-west...b3.	42	100	do	24⅞
200	do	41¾	100	do	25
100	do	41⅝	100	do	24⅞
600	do	41½	100	do	24¾
300	do	41¼	200	do...s3.	24¾
100	do	41⅜	200	do	24⅞
100	Rock Island...b3.	98	100	St. Paul...b3.	38
100	do	98	600	do	38
200	do	97¾	200	do	37⅞
100	do	97⅝	200	do	37¾
700	do	97½	300	do	37½
100	do	97¾	100	do	37¼
100	Han. & St. Jo.	27¾	100	Atlantic & Pac	15

WEDNESDAY, June 24—P. M.

The Stock Exchange has been buoyant and firm to-day, with slight fluctuations of a local character among certain classes of speculative securities, none of which, however, point to any falling off in the healthy tone which has prevailed for the past two or three days. The leading features of speculation have been Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Union Pacific, Erie, and North-west common. Early in the day the Vanderbilt stocks were affected by the report that the Commodore had been thrown from his wagon and injured last evening, but the depression was of an almost insignificant character. The subsequent decline in other stocks was mainly, if not wholly, caused by realizations on the advance in rates of the past two days. The extreme declinations of the day were in Lake Shore, Wabash, Western Union, and New-York Central, Wabash having dropped 2 ₱ cent. shortly after 1 o'clock. Gold opened at 111¾, the closing price of yesterday, and subsequently fell to 111⅜, at which price it closed. Loans were made at 1 ₱ cent. and "flat" for carrying, and 1and 2 ₱ cent. for carrying. Money was easy and unchanged at 2@3 ₱ cent. on call. Foreign Exchange was dull at rates previously quoted. Government Bonds are firm, with limited transactions, and prices ruled steady and strong. The shipment of specie reached $201,030, of which $115,030 are Gold bars per steam-ship Abyssinia for Europe, and $86,000 Coin by the steamer for Havana. The receipts for Customs at this port to-day are reported at $324,000. The Sub-Treasury paid out $47,000 on account of interest on Government Securities. No disbursements in redemption of Bonds were made. The slight decline in the quotations of "Governments" was in sympathy with the falling off in Gold rates and the easy Money market. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $77,149,053; Currency balances, $3,434,069; Gold Exchanges, $5,120,123; Gold balances, $1,071,517. The transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows: Gross clearings, $29,275,000; Gold balance, $1,379,265; Currency balance, $1,548,719. The Treasury Department reported the Customs receipts for the week ending June 20, $2,000,000; receipts from internal revenue to-day, $302,000.

Closing Quotations—JUNE 24.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s	114½	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118½	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	121½	121⅜
American Gold	111¾	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 ds.	4.87½@4.88½	4.87½@4.88½
New-York Central and Hudson	99⅜	99⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	97⅜	97¾
Pacific Mail	44⅛	43¾
St. Paul Common	38	37¼
St. Paul Preferred	58½	59
Western Union	74⅛	74½
Union Pacific	27⅛	26⅝
Lake Shore	74⅛	73⅞
Toledo and Wabash	34¾	33¾
North-western	41⅜	41⅜
North-western Preferred	58¾	60
Delaware and Lackawanna	109	109⅜
Central of New-Jersey	107½	107½
Panama	109¼	111½
Erie	31⅞	30½
Ohio and Mississippi	25	24⅞
C., C. & I. C.	18¾	18⅝

The total sales of stocks for the day reached 233,400 shares. A few shares of Morris and Essex changed hands at 93@93⅛, and a small quantity of Harlem at 126@127. Railroad bonds were steady. Central Pacific closing at 93@94; Union Pacific (firsts) at 87¼@87⅜; Land Grants, 79½@80, and Incomes 78¾@79. The July dividend disbursements will be very large, and will materially ease the already abundant money market. There is very general satisfaction expressed in all business circles at the generally good rates of interest declared.

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Public Funds:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 reg., '67	116⅝
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	122	5-20 coup., '67	120⅞
5-20 reg., '62	114¼	5-20 reg., '68	117¼
5-20 coup., '62	114¼	5-20 coup., '68	121
5-20 reg., '64	116½	10-40 reg	114¼
5-20 coup., '64	117	10-40 coup	114¼
5-20 reg., '65	116½	5s, reg., '81	114
5-20 coup., '65	118	5s, coup., '81	114¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	116¼	6s, currency, '95-9	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	120½		

And the following for the securities of the various States:

California 7s	112½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R.,	
Connecticut 6s	103	Jan. & July	35
Georgia 6s	75	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R.,	
Indiana 5s	101	Ap. & Oct.	35
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R.,	
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100	Coup. off, Jan. & Ju.	28
Illinois War Loan	100	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R.,	
Kentucky 6s	100	Coup. off Ap. & Oct.	28
La. 6s, new Fl. Debt	20	Ohio 6s, 1875	97½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	20	Ohio 6s, 1881	100
Michigan 6s, 1878-79	102½	Ohio 6s, 1886	102½
Michigan 6s, 1883	102½	Rhode Island 6s	102½
Michigan 7s, 1878	100	South Carolina 6s	25
Mo. 6s, due in 1874	99½	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	18½
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	98	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	18½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	98	S. C. Fund. Act '66	18
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	96¾	S. C. L. C. '69, Ja. & Jul.	18
Long bs., due '81 to		S. C. L. C. '69, Ap. & Oct.	18
'91, inclusive	96½	S. C. 7s of 1888	19
N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	106	S. C. Non-fund. bs.	6
N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	108	Tennessee 6s, old	79⅛
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '74	108	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex-C.	62
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75	108	Tenn. 6s, new bs.	79¼
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77	108	Tenn. 6s, new, Ex-C.	62
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78	108	Tenn. 6s, new series	61½
N. Y. 5s, Gold L. '75	107	Virginia 6s, old	30
N. Y. 5s, Gold L. '76	107	Va. 6s, Consol. bs.	52
N. C. 6s, old, Ja. & July	17	Va. 6s, Con. bs., 2d ser.	37
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	18	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	10½

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after July 1 by J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar street.

The Finance Department of the City of Brooklyn invites proposals for $100,000 Permanent Water Loan, due 1909 and 1910, and $200,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds, due 1877. All these bonds bear interest at 7 ₱ cent.

The Bank of America of the City of New-York has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on and after July 1, prox.

A semi-annual dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* has been declared by the Merchants' National Bank, payable on and after July 1, next.

The forty-first dividend, *Six ₱ cent.*, of the National Shoe and Leather Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 1st inst.

A *Six ₱ cent.* Semi-annual Dividend of the Bowery National Bank has been declared, payable July 1 and after.

The New-York Floating Dry Dock Company has declared a Dividend of *Three and One-half ₱ cent.* on the reduced capital, payable on and after July 1.

The Tradesmen's National Bank will pay a Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.* on and after July 1 prox.

A Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable on and after July 1, has been declared by the Ninth National Bank.

The July Coupons of the Bonds of the City of Altoona, Penn., will be paid on and after July 1, at the office of Lloyd & Hutchinson, No. 48 Exchange place.

The National Citizens' Bank will pay, on and after July 1, a Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 24, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	172	Spirits Turp., bbls	208
Bees-wax, pks	11	Resin, bbls	5,441
Cotton, bales	1,690	Pork, pks	65
Copper, bbls	423	Beef, pks	14
Copper, cakes	100	Cut-meats, pks	494
Eggs, bbls	1,107	Grease, pks	14
Flour, bbls	13,563	Lard, pks	149
Wheat, bushels	249,707	Lard, kegs	228
Corn, bushels	151,585	Stearine, pks	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	30,400	Butter, pks	2,993
Malt, bushels	2,500	Cheese, pks	12,792
Beans, bbls	168	Tallow, pks	53
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Pea-nuts, bags	48
Corn-meal, bags	140	Starch, bxs	551
Hemp, bales	1	Tobacco, hhds	488
Hops, bales	117	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,070
Hides, bales	236	Whisky, bbls	360
Leather, sides	10,508	Wool, bales	314

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, have been as follows:

By the steamer Abyssinia, for Liverpool—13 hhds. Tobacco, 14 tcs. Tobacco, 6,280 bxs. Cheese, 29,011 bushels Wheat, 147 bales Cotton, 144 bxs. Bacon, 9 bbls Sweeps.

By the bark Dora, for Hamburg—17,889 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow—403 bbls. Tallow, 24,373 bush. Wheat, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 12 hhds. Tallow, 15,890 bushels Corn, 186 bxs. Clothes Pins, 971 bxs. Cheese, 1,200 Staves, 500 bbls. Resin, 200 bbls. Fish-oil, 22 hhds. Tallow, 8 tcs. Tallow.

By the bark Ginello, for Cork—34,780 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Angelo Parodi, for Rotterdam—17,034 bushels Corn.

By the bark Parodi C., for Cork—30,449 bushels Corn.

By the bark F. Bellagamba, for Cork—28,980 bushels Corn.

By the bark Leonida, for Cork—24,939 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Frankfurt, for Bremen—13,707 bxs. Cheese, 4 cases Cigars, 182 bales Tobacco, 100 bxs. Starch, 154 pks. Butter, 400 tcs. Lard, 160 bbls. Apples, 9 tcs. Honey, 100 pks. Borax, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 15 bxs. Bacon, 74 pks. Leather, 4,000 bushels Rye, 7,729 bushels Wheat, 16 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the bark Maria Aste, for Limerick—36,489 bushels Corn.

By the brig Medea, for Limerick—1,666 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Castelar, for Rotterdam—31,440 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Orfeo, for Cork—22,344 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Otto & Antonie, for Antwerp—8,364 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ellen Rickmers, for Riga—2,452 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer Maas, for Rotterdam—55 cases Tobacco, 60 tcs. Lard, 25 tcs. Beef, 65 bbls. Beef, 45 bales Leather, 6 bbls. Pearl Ash, 275 hhds. Tallow, 7,802 bushels Wheat, 200 bxs. Extract, 50 bxs. Bacon, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1 Piano, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 500 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Beef, 14 bxs. Gas-fixtures.

By the bark Henrik Byorn, for Rotterdam—20,591 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Vedremo, for Odessa—821 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 6,600 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been very dull since our last at $6 75 for Pots, and nominally $9 for Pearls.

BRICKS—Have been moderately active, the inquiry having been mostly to meet present wants, at unchanged quotations. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $3 75@$4 25; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Up River, $6 25@$7; Long Island, $6 50@$7; Haverstraw Bay at $7 50@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Jersey, $8@$8 50; Long Island, $8 50@$9; Up River, $8 25@$9; Haverstraw Bay at $9 50@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ₱ M.

BEES-WAX—Has been in light request within the range of from 31½c.@34½c. for Yellow.

COCOA—Has been quoted steady, on, however, a limited trade, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 16c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12c.@12½c., and San Domingo at 7¼c.@7¾c., gold.

COAL—Has been in moderate demand on the previous basis as to values. At auction 25,000 tons Scranton sold at $4 57½@$5 65 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Under more favorable reports from Rio, prices of Rio and Santos have been advanced ¼c. ₱ ℔., closing firmly on restricted offerings, checking business. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, this evening, 92,475 bags. Other kinds also held more confidently, but quiet.

COTTON—Has been dull to-day, for early delivery, with prices favoring buyers. Sales, 620 bales, all to spinners. And for forward delivery, business has been fairly active, with prices quoted 3-16c. ₱ ℔. lower, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,300 bales, (of which 7,100 bales were last evening and 17,200 bales to-day,) and 2,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option, closing at 17c.; July, 17⅛c.; August, 17 7-16c.@17 15-32c.; September, 17 15-32c.@17½c.; October, 18 3-16c.@17¼c.; November, 17 1-16c.; December, 17 1-16c.

The receipts at this port to-day were 1,690 bales, including 31 bales from Norfolk, 1,299 bales from Savannah 163 bales from Wilmington, and 197 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,656 bales, and thus far this week 9,172 bales, against 8,396 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,713,411 bales, against 3,475,548 bales the previous season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 12,086 bales; to the Continent —— bales; stock in New-York, 128,496 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 247,738 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14½	14½	14½	14½
Good Ordinary	16	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	16½	16⅜	16 13-16	16 13-16
Low Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Middling	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼
Good Middling	19⅛	19¼	19⅜	19½

EGGS—Have been in fair request within the range of 14c.@17½c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main business 15½c.@16½c. for good to prime stock.

FISH—A restricted trade has been reported in most kinds, with prices of Mackerel quoted lower; Dry Cod quoted at $4 25@$5 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $14@$21; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $7@$10 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderate request, at $2 45@$2 70 ₱ box for full and short count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been less active, but prices have not varied materially. The demand for shipping stock has been on a restricted scale, checked, in part, by the scarcity of freight. Trade and family brands have been comparatively quiet within our range. The sales since our last have been 14,600 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 75; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State, $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 05 for common, and $6 25@$6 35 for fair to good; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 50@$7 40, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 60, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 90@6$ 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 90@$6 65 ₱ bbl. Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat Stock, $6@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $6 10@$8 75; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 50@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $6 10@$9 75; Extra Genesee, $7 50@$9; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 50@$9 75, with some very fancy brands quoted as high as $12, an exceptional rate. Included in the sales were 600 bbls. Superfine Western, deliverable free on board at Philadelphia at $5 50; and about 6,250 bbls. shipping Extras, part for the West Indies, within our range.... Southern Flour steady, but quiet; 850 bbls. sold chiefly at $6 50@$8 25 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 350 bbls....Corn-meal more active, but rather easier in price. Sales, 2,700 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, within the range of $3 70@$4 20, including 875 bbls. Golden Ear on private terms.

FRUIT—A restricted business has been reported in this line at essentially unaltered figures. Sales, 1,400 bxs. Layer Raisins, part at $2 90; 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 45@$3 50; 275 bbls. Currants at 6⅜c.@6½c.; 55 casks Turkey Prunes at 11¾c., and 450 cases Sardines on private terms.

GRAIN—A less active trade has been reported in Spring Wheat, prices of which have been quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, under more urgent offerings of stock. The export inquiry has been checked by the scarcity of ocean freight room, especially by steam, for British ports and the firmer views of ship-owners. Winter Wheat continues dull, with the poorer qualities offering more freely at easier and irregular figures. The few bids reported were 3c.@5c. a bushel, under asking rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 142,000 bushels at $1 48@$1 51½ for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 50 for prime Milwaukee; $1 51½ for very choice Minnesota; $1 49 for good do., (prompt delivery,) and $1 48 for Chicago; $1 45@$1 46 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 45½ for good average, and $1 46 for strictly prime stock; $1 42@$1 44 for fair to very choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 40@$1 50 for ungraded Spring; $1 45 for White Spring; $1 40@$1 47 for Red Western, odd car lots, with $1 45 asked for lines of fair average stock; $1 48@$1 55 for White do., car lots....Corn has been moderately active at a shade lower prices, closing steady. The inquiry for shipment has been fair; and the home trade call moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 196,000 bushels (part to arrive) at 81c.@83c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 82c.@82½c. for boatloads of fair to very good sailing vessel stock; 82c.@83½c. for Yellow Western; 85c.@89c. for White do. Included in the sales were 32,000 bushels Prime Mixed Western, to arrive within the week, at 82½c. ₱ bushel....Rye firm and wanted; quoted at $1 07@$1 12 for car and boat loads; 21,000 bushels Canada, in bond, reported sold on private terms.... Barley and Malt nominally unchanged....Oats have been in fair request at about previous prices. Sales, 65,000 bushels at 61c.@62¾c. for mixed Western, mainly at 62c.@62½c. for average lots; 63c.@68c. for inferior to choice White do., mostly 66c.@67c. for very good to prime; 59c. for mixed State, in store; and 61½c.@62½c. for black Western....Hay, Straw, and Feed, about as last quoted.

HARDWARE—The order business has been confined to small amounts wanted for early distribution, the general market having been quite dull. Values without important alteration.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally quiet and weak in price, with Bags at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.; Domestic Bagging, 11½c.@11¾c. Sales, 500 rolls Domestic Cloth within our range.

HEMP—Has been generally dull and values have been quoted more or less nominal. Sales 500 bales Jute Butts at 2½c., currency. American Hemp quoted here at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@10c.; Sisal, 6½c., gold; Jute, 3⅜c.@6⅛c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c.@2⅝c., currency, ₱ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been rather quiet, but quoted steady; sales, 1,873 Dry Matamoras, 400 Dry California, (to arrive,) 132 Dry Western, and 83 Country, on private terms. Stock in first hands, 73,400 Hides, and 777 bales do. against 221,300 Hides, and 781 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—There has been rather more inquiry noted for the better grades of stock, with American, new, good to choice, quoted steady at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; California, 25c.@35c. ₱ ℔.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been moderately dealt in on the basis of $2 for Eastern ₱ thousand....Lime has been in request, with common Rockland at $1 10@$1 35, and Lump at $1 60@$1 85; State at $1 05@$1 60 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement at $4 75@$5; Roman, $4; Rosendale, $1 40 ₱ bbl....Lumber has been generally quoted steady, with a moderately active inquiry noted, partly for shipment. Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$21 for lots to order; $14 50@$17 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $29@35; White Pine Boards, $24@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in moderately active demand at steady rates; 425,000 ℔s. Lake at 24½c.@24¾c. for prompt, and 24¼c. for July and August; new Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Scotch Pig-iron has been held at a trifle firmer prices, in sympathy with the tone of foreign markets. The latest quotations abroad have been reported 100s. for Eglinton, 105s. for Glengarnock, 112s. 6d. for Coltness. The transactions have been small lots. American Pig has been inactive. Of Rails, sales have been reported of 1,000 tons American and 140 tons old on private terms. Eglinton Pig quoted at $34; Summerlee at $36; Glengarnock, $36; American Pig, $32@$34; No. 2 do., $30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $52, gold; American Rails, at works, $56@$60; Old Rails at $36@$40; Wrought Scrap, $38@40....Pig-lead has been inactive, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 37½@$6 50, and American at $5 75@$5 80, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter has been slow of sale at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 7c.@11c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been very dull; quoted at 23½c., gold; Straits, 21¾c.@22c., do., for English; 26c. for Banca. Tin-plates have been in more active demand at firm prices; sales have been reported of 1,300 bxs. Assorted Coke Terne on private terms; 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9@$9 25, gold, and 350 bxs. do., 20x28, at $18 75@19, gold; Charcoal quoted at $10 50@$10 75; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8, gold....Zinc inactive at 8¼c.@8⅝c., gold, ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—Firm, but quiet; a cargo of 409 hhds. and 40 tcs. Matanzas, just arrived, reported as having been imported by refiners.

NAVAL STORES—Resin more active, but quoted lower, with Strained to Good Strained quoted at $2 15@$2 25; sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained and 500 bbls. Good Strained on private terms; 100 bbls. No. 2 at $2 90; 650 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$5; and 1,000 bbls. Extra Pale at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 285 bbls., in lots, at 36c.@36½c.; market weaker.

PETROLEUM—Crude firmer, though not active; bulk stock quoted for early delivery at 5⅛c., and July at 5⅛c.@5¼c.; shipping stock, early delivery, 9c.@9⅛c., and July, 9⅛c.@9¼c....Refined quoted a shade higher, and in moderate demand; sales, 5,000 bbls. at 13c., and 10,000 bbls., first five days in July, at 13c. And at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls., last half of July, at 12⅞c.... Refined, in cases, 17½c....Naphtha 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and lower in price, closing, however, more steadily; sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 550 bbls. new Western Mess at $18@$18 12½, closing with $18 bid; small lots of prime Mess at $16 25@$16 50, and 250 bbls. extra prime at $16. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 2,000 bbls., July options, at $17 80@$17 95, closing with $17 85 bid; and August options quoted at $18 10@$18 15 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in demand, and quoted at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for City....Cut-meats firm, with sales of 20 bxs. Bellies, 13 ℔s., at 9¼c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon quiet; 150 bxs. Long Clear sold on private terms; quoted at 10¼c. asked and 10c. bid, on limited offerings. Short Clear nominal at 10¼c....Lard has been less active and quoted a shade cheaper, closing rather more steadily. Sales for early early delivery embraced small lots of Western Steam at 11⅝c.; 225 tcs. City do. at 11½c.@11¼c.; and 500 tcs. Refined at 11½c., now quoted at 11⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,000 tcs., July options, at 11⅜c.@11 7-16c., closing with 11⅜c. bid, and 2,750 tcs., August, at 11½c....Beef quiet at former rates....Butter steady; Cheese a shade easier; trade moderate.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive since our last, with Clover quoted at 10c.@10½c.; Rough Flax at $2 50@$2 60; Timothy at $2 90@$3 12½ ₱ bushel; Calcutta Linseed, $2 42½@$2 45, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quoted steady, but have been without notable activity.

SOAP—Has been selling somewhat more freely, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair supply, with the advantage as to price rather in favor of buyers, leading to a moderately active business, almost wholly for refining. Sales have been made to-day of 2,281 hhds., and 100 bxs., including 600 hhds. refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; 1,500 hhds. do., at 7¾c.@8 1-16c.; 350 hhds. Martinique at 7¾c.; 800 hhds. and 100 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7 5-16c.@7½c., chiefly at 7 5-16c., and 31 hhds. damaged stock on private terms. Other sales were rumored, including one or two cargoes of refining Cuba and a cargo of Porto Rico, but without reliable particulars, and the 1,000 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c., of which latter mention was made in our last. We quote thus: Fair Refining, 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅛c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila Bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; A's at 9½c.@10c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅜c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Of Tallow 260,000 ℔s. fair to choice sold at 7⅞c.@8⅜c.; market quoted strong....And of Stearine 27,000 ℔s. City on private terms; quoted at 12⅝c.@13¼c., as the extremes, the latter for very fancy, with Western at 12⅜c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 175 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@99½c., closing at the latter rate, showing rather more firmness.

WOOL—Has been in very good request, both here and in the interior. Holders, however, have been insisting on extreme prices—thus tending to check operations. The offerings of new clip, from various sources, are increasing, but very full rates are claimed for anything desirable. Old stock is very scarce. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 28,500 ℔s. Domestic Fleece at 50c.@53c.; 51,000 ℔s. Unwashed stock, at 33½c.@40c.; 6,800 ℔s. Washed, at 50c.@55c.; 25,000 ℔s. Scoured, at 55c.@73c.; 2,000 ℔s. new Southern, at 39c.; 19,000 ℔s. Black, part at 38c.; 2 bales Nevada, on private terms; 172 pkgs. domestic Pulled, at 46½c.@51c.; 3,000 ℔s. Georgia, on private terms; 2,000 ℔s. New Combing, at 45c.; 199 bales, and 124,000 ℔s. California Spring, at 32c.@39c., the latter rate for very choice; 76 bales, and 120,000 ℔s. California Fall, at 19½c.@25c.; 6,000 ℔s. Oregon, on private terms; 151,000 ℔s. Texas, at 20c.@36c.; 32,000 ℔s. Mexican, at 20c.@21½c.; 100 bales Montevideo, 175 bales Cape, and 14 bales Mestiza, on private terms; 43,000 ℔s. Australian, part at 52c.@53c.; 55 bales Donskoi, at 30½c.@35c.; 19,600 ℔s. New Zealand, Washed and Unwashed, at 53c.@70c.; and 81,000 ℔s. Noils, part at 29c.@30c.

FREIGHTS—The movement in all lines has been on a restricted scale to-day. The offerings of room on berth, especially by steam, for Liverpool, have been limited, and the asking rates have been above the views of shippers, checking business. Grain room has been in most request. The inquiry for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade has been less active. Some demand has been noted for vessels for Staves and general cargo.... For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 160 bxs. Bacon at 45s., and 1,200 bxs. Cheese at 50s., with Grain quoted at 11½d.@12d. asked, and little room available....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 175 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; and, by steam, 5,500 bxs. Cheese, via Southampton, on private terms. Also, a British brig, 286 tons, hence, with about 600 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl., and 375 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton.....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour (through freight) at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₱ standard bushel; 30 hhds. Tallow and 1,250 Staves on private terms....For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10d.; 16,000 bushels do. at 10d., with option of Bristol, at 11d. ₱ bushel; 600 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton....For Bristol, by sail, Wheat was quoted at 9½d., asked. An American bark, 468 tons, hence with general cargo, chartered on private terms. ....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 508 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters Grain, (a recharter, at 6s. 3d. short lay days; and an Italian bark hence with 3,500 quarters do. at 6s. 4½d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 600 bags Coffee at 42s. 6d.; 20 hhds. Tallow at 40s.; and 70 cases Tobacco at equal to 25s....For Bremen, by steam, 12,000 bushels Wheat and Rye, 400 tcs. Lard, 150 pks. Butter, 185 pks. Tobacco, and 475 pks. Merchandise at current rates....For Rotterdam, by steam, 12,000 bushels Grain, 500 bbls. Flour, and 250 pks. Tallow on private terms; and 10 tons Copper at 35s. ....For Hamburg, by steam. 250 tons Provisions at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 100 hhds. Tobacco and 100 bales Hair on private terms; 52 bales Leather at 65s.; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d., and 550 pks. Merchandise at 30s....For the Continent, an American ship, 1,360 tons, with about 9,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s....For Stockholm, a British bark, 402 tons, hence with about 2,700 bbls. Naphtha at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the Swedish or German Baltic, a Norwegian brig, 337 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Cadiz, an American brig, 392 tons, hence, with Staves on the basis of $30 for Light Pipe....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 200 tons, hence, with about 7,000 cs. Petroleum at 27c. to the Mediterranean with privileges extending to Odessa, at 40c....For St. Pierre, Martinique, a British brig, 271 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms, and back, with Sugar, at $4 25 and port charges....For Port Spain, Trinidad, an American brig, hence, with general cargo equal to 2,100 bbls., at $1,100....For Boston, an American schooner, 143 tons, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 24.

There was a brisk trade in Beeves on this forenoon at One Hundredth Street Yards, when prices ranged from 11½c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6¼ to 8¼ cwt.; quality from fair to good, with a choice top. Milch Cows slow, from $45@$62 ₱ head. Calves sold in moderate sized lots from 4¼c.@7c. ₱ ℔. Veals also were in moderate demand from 7¾c.@8½c. ₱ ℔. Sheep were slow of sale from 5c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔. Lambs rather more easy from 6⅝c.@10c. ₱ ℔. One small lot of Live Hogs was sold at $5 81¼ ₱ cwt. City dressed were fair of sale from 7¾c.@7⅞c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yard.—T. Gilles sold for self 90 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., and $1 off ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 115 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., and $1 off ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 59 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self and Moses 81 coarse Illinois Steers at 13¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 143 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 99 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. strong. T. C. Eastman sold for self 68 Texan Steers, corn-fed in Illinois, at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 153 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 119 generally good Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔.; 147 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 8 cwt. to 8¼ cwt.; 74 head were allowed a fraction over ₱ ℔.

At the Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGraw sold 64 Calves, weight 10,160 ℔s., at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.; 2 Calves, weight 220 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 12 Veals, weight 1,530 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔. J. Kirby sold 37 Calves, weight 5,450 ℔s., at 4¼c. ₱ ℔.; 76 Calves, weight 12,290 ℔s., at 4¼c. ₱ ℔.; 70 Calves, weight 10,600 ℔s., at 4⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 17 Calves, weight 2,980 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 41 Calves, weight 5,410 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 1 Calf, weight 130 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 3 Veals, weight 420 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔., 3 Veals, weight 420 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 110 Sheep, weight, 9,030 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 170 Sheep, weight 16,540 ℔s., at 16¼c. ₱ ℔. Hume and Elliott sold 21 Calves, weight 3,740 ℔s., at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.; 39 Calves, weight 7,050 ℔s., at 4⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 5 Calves, weight 710 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 56 Calves, weight 8,140 ℔s., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 28 Veals, weight 4,052 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 55 Veals, weight 7,570 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 23 Veals, weight 4,120 ℔s., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; 248 Sheep, weight 20,930 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 38 Sheep, weight 3,120 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 145 Sheep, weight 14,600 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 41 Sheep, weight 5,790 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 13 Lambs, weight 810 ℔s., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; 96 Lambs, weight 6,170 ℔s., at 8⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 78 Lambs, weight 5,430 ℔s., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; 40 Lambs, weight 2,420 ℔s., at 9¾c. ₱ ℔.; 6 Lambs, weight 385 ℔s., at 10c. ₱ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Yards—Judd & Buckingham sold 281 Sheep, weight 17,950 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 71 Sheep, weight 6,640 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 178 Kentucky Lambs, weight 9,990 ℔s., at 6⅝c. ₱ ℔., held on sale, 2 cars of Kentucky Lambs. P. Lerch held on sale 2 cars of Sheep.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending June 22, 1874—505 head of horned Cattle, 6,558 Sheep and Lambs, 163 Calves, 2,765 Hogs, 14 Horses; all, save the horned Cattle, on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards—1,074 Beeves, 7 Cows, 606 Calves and Veals, 54 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—944 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Cows, 575 Calves and Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—6,820 Hogs, 158 Calves, 944 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 748 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,483 head, or 499 cars, against 484 cars for the same time last week; the market continues lively at yesterday's prices for good cattle, and a shade weaker on medium; thin, common stock strong at ¼c. off from last week's rates; about 2,200 head were disposed of; sales, 700 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 945 to 1,474 ℔s., at $5 50@$6 75; 300 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 921 to 1,315 ℔s., at $5 20@$5 90; 44 head Ohio Heifers and Stockers, ranging from 826 to 883 ℔s., at $5@$5 12½; 451 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,050 to 1,484 ℔s., at $5 35@$6 75; 42 head Indiana stockers, ranging from 892 ℔s. to 962 ℔s., at $4 37½@$5; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,018 ℔s. to 1,080 ℔s., at $5 12½@$5 75; 150 head Michigan stockers, ranging from 750 ℔s. to 965 ℔s., at $4 40@$5 12½; 200 head Texas Steers, ranging from 914 ℔s. to 974 ℔s., at $4 60@$5 75; 300 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 941 ℔s. to 1,173 ℔s., at $4 12½@$6. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,800 head, against 7,600 head for the same time last week. The market was more lively to-day at $4 50@$5 for Canada Sheep; $7@$7 50 for Canada Lambs; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5. The yards are full of stock. Sales of 400 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 56 to 59 ℔s., at $7 50; 100 head Canada Sheep, averaging 110 ℔s., at $5 25; 1,200 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 66 to 110 ℔s., at $4 25@$5 30. Hogs—The receipts today were 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,000 head, against 8,800 head for the same time last week. The market was firm at $5 75@$5 90 for Yorkers, $6@$6 20 for heavy Hogs.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, June 24.—There continues to be a good demand for all descriptions of Wool, and while such prices continue to be asked in the interior manufacturers do not hesitate to pay current rates on the seaboard, and it is evident that prices of Wool will be no lower for a month to come. It is not believed possible that the present high prices can be sustained in the interior with the present outlook of manufacturing business, and before many weeks the market will settle down on a more solid basis. Spring California continues in demand, and meets with a ready sale at from 30c.@40c. ₱ ℔. Fleeces are scarce, and very little has been done. New will not be arriving in any considerable quantity for a week or two, and the high prices will tend to keep the clip backward. New and old Ohio and Pennsylvania have been sold at 50c.@56c. ₱ ℔. Pulled Wools are in fair demand, and range from 40c.@55c. for the different grades of Super and Extra, good Eastern Supers selling from 52c.@55c. ₱ ℔.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24.—Lake and Railroad Imports for the last 24 hours—4,020 bbls. Flour, 248,596 bushels Wheat, 155,800 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—264,721 bushels Wheat, 156,305 bushels Corn, 27,510 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—20,965 bushels Wheat, 70,800 bushels Corn. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bushels on the range. Wheat—Market lifeless; prices nominal: No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $1 37@$1 38; No. 2 do., $1 34@$1 35. Corn dull; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 70c. Oats quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 54c.; 4,000 bushels Ohio at 53c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Flour easy for buyers; Superfine Winter, $3 75@$5 25; Extra do., $4 50@$5; Double Extra do., $5@$5 50. Wheat nominally unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 09½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 60½c.@61c., spot, on the track, and in elevator; 60c. July; 62½c. August. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 47½c.@49c., in elevator. Rye higher; No. 2, 80c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork firmer, at $18 12½@$18 25, cash; $14 75 seller all the year. Dry Salted Meats nominal. Bacon steady, only a limited jobbing demand. Lard unchanged. Live hogs firmer, but unchanged. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 12,000 bushels Wheat; 28,000 bushels Corn; 8,000 bushels Oats; 1,800 head Hogs.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 37; No. 1 White Michigan and Amber Michigan, $1 31½, cash and July; No. 2 Red, $1 30, cash; $1 24, July; $1 22½, August; No. 3 Red, $1 25; Rejected, $1 08. Corn a shade higher; High Mixed, 66½c., cash and July; 67c., August and September; Low Mixed, 66c., cash and July; no grade, 63c.; damaged, 52c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 1 sold at 56c.; No. 2 at 51½c., cash and July; 35½c., August; Michigan, 52c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—21,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Flour dull and declining at $6 10@$6 25. Wheat dull and nominal at $1 25. Corn dull; Mixed, 63c.@64c. Oats dull at 48c.@56c. Rye dull and nominal at 90c. Barley nominal. Butter in fair demand and firm for the best grades. Pork firm and in fair demand; sales at $17 87½@$18, the latter for jobbing. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales of Summer at 10¾c.; Kettle, 11½c.@11¾c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders sold at 6⅝c.; Clear Rib sides wanted at 9c.; held higher; sold at 9¼c., buyer first half of July; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c., generally held higher; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Whisky steady at 95c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat quiet; choice White Canada held at $1 75; extra White Michigan, $1 65; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 43. Corn quiet; sales of car lots at 73c. Corn-meal—$32 for bolted, $31 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill Feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¾c.; Corn and Rye, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 12½ to the Hudson, $3 75 to Newburg, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—20,000 bushels Wheat, 21,500 bushels Corn, 882,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipment—23,000 bushels Wheat, 43,500 bushels Corn, 1,043,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24.—Wheat—Buyers and sellers wide apart. Rye declined; sales, 3 cars State at $1 10. Corn steady and firm at 80c.@81c. for Western Mixed; small lots round Yellow held at 95c.@$1, with no takers. Country-made Barley-malt weak; City made firm; Two-rowed State, $1 65@$1 75; Six-rowed, $1 80@$1 90; Canada West, $1 90@$2, cash and time, on large lots, while on small lots of latter city maltsters get $2@$2 10. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed Western held at 50c.@51c.; No. 2 Western, 63c.; No. 1 do., 65c.; No. 2 State, 59c.@60c.; No. 1 State and Western, 65c.@67c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 sold at $1 28; No. 2 at $1 25, cash; $1 24⅞ June; $1 23¼ July. Oats quiet; sales No. 2 at 45½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 61¼c. Rye steady; No. 1 sold at 84c. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 3 Spring, 95c. Provisions quiet. Pork, $17 25. Hams, in pickle, 11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Boxed Middles, 8¾c.@9¼c. Lard, 11c.@11½c. Freights—To Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—12,00 bbls. Flour, 202,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Flour quiet and steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm; Southern White, 89c.; Southern Yellow, 80c.; Western Mixed, new, 79½c.@80c.; Old, 82c.@83c. Oats steady; Southern, 65c.@70c.; Western Mixed, 58c.@59c.; do. White, 60c.@61c. Rye dull at 90c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady and unchanged. Butter—Western firm and scarce and in good demand; choice, 23c.@24c. Coffee quiet, but firm; ordinary to prime cargoes, 18¼c.@21½c. Whisky nominal and dull at 98c.@99c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Butter and Cheese unchanged. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, 19c.@20c.; Western, 17c.@18c. Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat dull; Red, $1 45; Amber, $1 52@$1 60. Rye, 95c. Corn firm; Yellow, 82c.@83c. Oats, advancing tendency; White, 62c.@63c. Whisky, 99c. Petroleum steady; Refined 12¾c., spot and June.

DETROIT, June 24.—Flour dull and a shade lower. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 52½; Amber Michigan, $1 33. Corn dull and lower at 66c. Oats in good demand at 52c. Freights—To Oswego, 6c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. The shipments are small.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn quiet, but firm; Yellow, 78c. Oats dull and nominal at 57c. Lard quiet and unchanged at 12c.@12¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 Red, $1 33; No. 2, $1 29. Corn steady; High Mixed, 72c.; Low Mixed, 70c. Oats unchanged; No. 1 State, 55c.; No. 2 do., 53c.; White 56c. Petroleum quiet and weak; prices unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32½c. Resin quiet; $1 60 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 50 for Hard, $2 50 for Yellow Dip, $3 for Virgin. Tar firm at $1 55.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17⅛c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; Ordinary, 12⅜c.; net receipts, 699 bales; gross, 699 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,118 bales; sales, 750 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 46,282 bales.

MOBILE, June 24.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 58 bales; exports coastwise, 10 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 9,639 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 24.—Cotton quiet: Middling 16c.; net receipts, 297 bales; exports coastwise, 392 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 10,037 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 227 bales; gross, 227 bales; sales, 192 bales; stock, 13,603 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 24.—Cotton quiet: Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 48 bales; exports coastwise, 85 bales; sales, 24 bales; stock, 298 bales.

GALVESTON, June 24.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 67 bales; stock, 17,191 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 24—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92½@92⅞ for Money; 92⅝@92¾ for the Account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, sold, 108. Erie, 28@28¼; do. Preferred, 45.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 28. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 28@28¼.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¾@28. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £13,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 45c.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 47½c.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¾; do. Preferred, 44. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8¼d.; do., do., deliverable August and September, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Provisions—Cheese, 70s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,100 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8¼d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8 7-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8⅜d.

LONDON, June 24.—Refined Petroleum, 10d. ₱ gallon.

6 P. M.—Tallow, 42s. 3d.@42s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

BUFFALO, June 24.—The General Term of the Fourth Department of the Court of Appeals adjourned *sine die* to-day at 1 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
34—Shaw vs. Heymann, &c.
41—Shaw vs. Hyman.
63—De Wolf vs. Owen.
64—Bidwell vs. Spencer, &c.
82—Keenan vs. Waverly Paper Mills.
108—Smith vs. Simpson, &c.
123—Leather Manufact'rs Bank vs. Cohen, &c.
124—Lindenthal vs. Poznanski.
130—Meyer vs. Meyer.

Nos.
141—De Wolf vs. Owen.
143—Falk vs. Rigney, &c.
161—Derricksen vs. Ockerhausen.
162—Robbins vs. Ferris.
170—Ackerman vs. Manson.
182—Bradley vs. McLaughlin.
185—Sharpless, &c., vs. Postley, &c.
187—Matter, &c., vs. Public Parade Ground.
196—Doyle vs. Green, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
4—Foley vs. Palmer et al.
25—Allen vs. N. J. Southern R. R. Co.
31—Woodridge vs. The Mayor, &c.
18—Clerke vs. Butler, impleaded.
Issues of Law and Fact.
85—Hynes vs. Mooney et al.
166—Cook vs. Platt et al.
117—Sanders vs. Poor et al.
192—Coffin vs. Russell et al.
195—Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.
202—Bowen vs. Ford et al.
215—Foley vs. Green, Controller, &c.
218—Atlantic Savings Bk. vs. Brewster.
219—Corel vs. Blass.
221—Castner, Receiver, vs. Donoughue et al.
226—Anderson vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
11—Stevenson vs. Catherwood.
15—Ritter vs. Booty.
80—Lynch vs. Richardson.
34—Orr vs. Gilmore et al.
144—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
146—Jeremiah et al. vs. Jeremiah.
163—Fruеauff, Adm'r, vs. Skiddy et al.
18—Marx et al. vs. Goodwin et al.
86—Harrington vs. Gomperts.
199—Anderson, Receiver, vs. Becker et al.
16—Phelps vs. Platt et al.
57½—Peters vs. Green.
69—Mills, et al. vs. Coleman et al.
83—Pool vs. Stevens.
84—Lee vs. Lee et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1578—Pignard vs. Poissonnier.
3376—McCall, Executor, vs. Jenkins.
3356—O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.
2360—Levy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3552—Oakley, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
3628—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.
1838—Phelps vs. Chappell, impleaded.
2078—Jackson et al. vs. Richardson.

Nos.
2080—Cobb vs. Seymour.
2082—Hoffman vs. Smith.
2084—Juillard vs. Tanner et al.
2086—Maxwell et al. vs. Fowler et al.
2088—East River National Bank vs. Libby et al.
2090—Union Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Whiton.
2092—Laurent vs. Mausen, Administratrix.
2094—Molleson et al. vs. Dunn, impleaded.
2096—Pooler vs. Stanton.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1657—Irwin et al. vs. Peckeragill.
441½—Metzler vs. Kelly.
1145—McGrath vs. Wood.
2345—National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
2351½—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.
3127—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.
637—Inslee, &c., vs. Hampton.
3619—Gorry, Adm'r, vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1041—Meriden Tool Co. vs. Morgan.
292—Abecasis vs. Hoagland.

Nos.
1653—Ives, Trustee, vs. Heath.
447—Wormser vs. O'Brien.
2291—Fiske vs. The Mayor, &c.
317—Hanck vs. Craighead et al.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3191—Connor vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3209—Healy vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3199—Leary vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3129—Scott vs. Mathews.
1729—Keller vs. Lautz.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
4048—Byrnes vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
4239—McGowan vs. The Mayor.
4113—Boyle vs. The Mayor.
4098—Hanlon vs. The Mayor.
4275—Johnson vs. The Mayor.
344—Klohr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
1805—Jackson vs. Delaney.
3770—Haywood vs. Brennan.
866—Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1368—Hexter vs. Brennan.
1214—Hudson vs. O'Brien.
2477—Wyte vs. Brown.
1264—Pomroy vs. Roberts.
1036—Kiefer vs. Schedd.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1370—Tromley vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.
4291—Dumphy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2631—Jardine vs. The Mayor, &c.
2570—Moller et al. vs. Tuska.
2571—Same vs. Same.
2739—Warner vs. Zabriskie.

Nos.
2092—Buescher vs. Anderson.
4276—Knight vs. The Mayor, &c.
4279—Towle vs. The Mayor, &c.
42—Appleby vs. Rader.
2605—Murray vs. Walsh.
4210—Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
5123—Norwood, Jr., et al. vs. Barcalow.
4406—Eddy et al. vs. Robinson.
2975—Robinson vs. Mathes et al.
5506—Bruce et al. vs. Hamilton.
5507—Same vs. Same.
5451—Cunningham vs. N. Y. Ammonia Co.
2373—Baldwin vs. Johnson.
5463—McEwen vs. Wagner et al.
5488—Chamberlain vs. Elken.
5489—Chamberlain vs. Flynn.
5560—Salkey et al. vs. Fleig.
5568—Oberndorff vs. Ahrendorf.
5534—Le Baron vs. Terrey.
5176—Michaelis et al. vs. New-York Transfer Company.
4023—Smith et al. vs. Hamill.
3716—Dayton vs. Hayes.

Nos.
4320—Goldburg vs. Richenburg.
4581—Cary vs. Lynch.
4224—Gledhill et al. vs. Siney et al.
4662—Gotthold vs. Sheeferdesker.
5090—Nordell vs. The Swedish Benevolent Association of N. Y.
5131—Margossky vs. Wronkon.
5475—Woods vs. Fealey et al.
5516—Glatz vs. Hindner.
5522—Crooker vs. Keal.
5523—Thomasson vs. Dayton.
5544—Steitz et al. vs. Reily.
5590—Kennedy vs. Head.
5281—Craner vs. Garde.
5503—Merchants' National Bank of Newark vs. Rausch et al.
5504—Same vs. Same.
4849—Davis vs. Smythe.
3571—Wheelock vs. Plass, &c.
5559—Ryttenberg vs. Spiceman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
4498—Mullaly vs. Woodworth et al.
4128—Tucker vs. Weinstock.
5446—Kelly vs. Clarmont.
3498—Beekman vs. Merchant.
4398—Vanduyer vs. Tabor.
5468—Bird et al. vs. Carpenter.
3655—Gillespie vs. Landsberg.

Nos.
4050—Bamberg vs. Phillips et al.
4052—Donaldson et al. vs. Martin.
4752—Evers et al. vs. Hennings.
5216—Hassell vs. Gibney.
5220—Southard vs. Bryant et al.
3822—Langstaff vs. Johnston et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
3922—Berman vs. Rinaldo.
5384—Allen vs. Roberts.
5385—Same vs. Same.
5403—Farley vs. Gallagher.
5031—Loughran et al. vs. Hayes.
5048—Engleton Mfg. Co. vs. Baker.
4489—Hoyt et al. vs. Keeler.
5206—Kuhn vs. Jackson.

Nos.
5413—Murtaugh vs. Meyers
5441—Hymes et al. vs. Zeary.
5517—Duden et al. vs. Friedlander.
5555—Teitzen vs. Anderson et al.
3578—Dollard vs. Weis et al.
3579—Dollard vs. Whiney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Brady, George Roulett, rape and robbery.
William McDermott, robbery.
James Whelleus, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph Cornell, felonious assault and battery.
Franz Brenner, felonious assault and battery.
John Campbell, burglary.
John O'Hara, John Crary, and Patrick Finigan, burglary.
Newman Harris, receiving stolen goods.
James McKeown, Otto White, larceny.

Augustus Mutel, larceny.
John S. Wilson, larceny.
John Burke, larceny.
Michael Tracey, larceny.
Thomas Cassidy, larceny.
Catharine Dougherty, Margaret Clarke, grand larceny.
William West, grand larceny.
Thomas Slattery, Catharine Slattery, Bridget Burke, larceny from the person.
John Mayer, larceny from the person.
John Williams, larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Abbey vs. Stimson; memorandum.

Meyers vs. Chase; denied without costs.

Holmes vs. Chiriqui Improvement Company; Hoffman vs. Smith; reports confirmed.

By Judge Davis.

In the matter of Lexington avenue; memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Townsend vs. Morris; demurrer overruled.

Peck vs. Dinsmore; Karst vs. Marks; judgments for the plaintiffs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

O'Gorman vs. Kamak; order settled.

Isaacs vs. Ferguson; defendants adjudged in contempt and ordered to pay referee's fees and $10 costs.

Carroll vs. Keuning et al.; ordered that suit be discontinued without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Robinson and a Jury.

THE FRUITS OF SIX YEARS' SERVICE.

Azenith Angevine vs. Charles W. Sandford and William Hibbard.—This suit, now tried for the second time, is to recover for six years' services as lady's companion. During the period named plaintiff had lived with Mrs. Eliza Cromelin as companion. In her will Mrs. Cromelin, who is now dead, left to plaintiff a diamond ring and some plate. This legacy, it was claimed by Mrs. Cromelin's executors, the defendants, was in consideration and discharge of plaintiff's claim for services, while plaintiff claimed that it was merely a friendly recognition of unusual faithfulness on her part, and that she still had a legal claim against the estate for fair compensation for her services. She thereupon brought suit to recover $3,600 on this account. On the first trial the complaint was dismissed, on the ground that it should have been against the heir of the deceased, her husband, instead of against her executors. This decision was reversed on appeal, and hence this second trial. The jury in the present instance gave plaintiff a verdict for $686 25.

Devlin, Miller & Trull, for plaintiff; John McKeon, for defendants.

AN OLD CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY DECIDED.

William C. Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff in this case sued to recover $5,000 compensation for the use of an invention for numbering, lettering, &c., which had been accepted and used in the Register's office. The claim was audited by the Board of Supervisors, and for a long time contested as a claim against the county. As such county claim, a writ of mandamus was applied for and granted, directing a formal audit by County Auditor Earle. This mandamus was complied with, but, before payment was made, the Consolidation act was passed, making the claim one against the City, and the present suit thereupon became necessary. The defense was, "No appropriation." It was shown that an appropriation for County contingencies, amounting to $14,000, was available for the payment of the claim at the time it was audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors, and the court directed a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $5,400 26, including interest.

Elliot Sandford for plaintiff; D. J. Dean and E. J. Porker for the City.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore.

THE LAW OF PILOTAGE.

This court has rendered decisions in five cases involving important questions relating to pilotage. The suits were brought by five Sandy Hook pilots. In one of the cases Daniel Gillespie sued P. Zittlosen, consignee of the brig Sarah E. Kennedy, in the First District Court, before Judge Quinn. It appeared that he had offered his services as pilot to the brig at such a distance from Sandy Hook as entitled him to "off-shore" pilotage, and he was the first pilot offering. The master replied that he might come aboard to pilot the vessel, but he would not pay "off-shore" pilotage, whereupon Gillespie declined to go aboard. The vessel subsequently took a licensed pilot, who was paid for his services. Judge Quinn gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that being the first pilot offering he had earned his fees when his services were tendered. In delivering the opinion of this court on appeal Judge Robinson says: The exigencies of commerce require that provisions of law should be made for the employment of persons of competent skill and ability, known as pilots, to take charge of vessels bound to and from the ports or the harbors, who shall be at all times in readiness to render their aid and assistance. The faithful performance of such duties are onerous and responsible, requiring great skill and an intimate acquaintance with all the intricacies and perils of the harbor, and incessant exposure to all the perils of so hazardous a calling. The maintenance of such a system for the larger ports also requires regulations giving them efficiency and permanency. It is the policy of the law to afford encouragement to such a class of persons to engage in cruising at a distance from land, and venturing and hazarding their persons and property to the perils of the sea by insuring them some adequate and certain reward therefor by way of pilotage. The law, to promote vigilance, awards the right of pilotage to the pilot who is ready and first offers to perform the services. Such fee, by fair construction of the statutes, should go to the pilot first speaking or offering his services as pilot to such vessel. This is in no sense a penalty imposed, but the right to recover conferred was prudential, and grew out of the considerations he had stated, and presented a case where the compensation was adjudged to be earned when the services were tendered for performance. The law having, by examination and license, provided properly qualified pilots, the master of the vessel was not justified in capriciously refusing the services of the one first offering. The statute on the subject was in harmony with the rule of the common law.

The questions in the other four cases were very similar, and judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, as rendered by Judge Quinn, has been confirmed. In the case of M. T. Wright, the pilot boarded the vessel at a distance entitling him to "off-shore" pilotage, but being a clear night the Captain invited him to turn in until they had sighted the Highlands. This the pilot did, but without accepting "in-shore" pilotage. He was held to be entitled to "out-shore" pilotage.

George W. Blunt, Jr., for plaintiffs; Benedict, Taft and Benedict for defendants.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims aginst LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.

EDGAR DU BERCEAU,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, } Administrators.
f26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.

mh5-1aw6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.

MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.
ap9-1aw6mTh*

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY.—A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST, IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.

JAMES SYMINGTON,
JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, } Executors, &c.
f5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.

S. T. BAKER,
CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, } Executors.
mh12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN,
Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.
mh19-1aw6mTh

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST.—BRET HARTE'S LAST AND BEST STORY—WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.

ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-1aw6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
THOMAS PAYTON, } Executors.
ap30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874,

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.
mh12-1aw6mTh

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY, "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST," THE GREATEST STORY EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR, WILL BE PRINTED IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ELMORE M. CLARK, REBECCA Dunlap, and William H. Dunlap, Plaintiffs, against S. D. BURBANK and G. M. Burbank, Defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-one hundred dollars, with interest from the 26th day of Februry, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1874.

JOHN HENRY HULL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 240 Broadway.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the New County Court-house, New-York City, on the 6th day of June, 1874.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
je11-1aw6wTh No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY of New-York.—HERMANN GRIEME against ANNA GRIEME.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 17 Warren street, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 18, 1874.

MICHAEL K. McCARTEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 17 Warren street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 13th day of May, 1874.

M. K. McCARTEN,
my14-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against the HEMPSTEAD AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—To the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company: Pursuant to and under the authority conferred on me, the undersigned, by an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled action, dated the 22d day of May, A. D. 1874, I hereby require all persons and corporations holding or owning any of the first mortgage bonds of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company to produce the same before me at my office, No. 377 Fulton street, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and on such further days as adjournment to may be by me made, at which time and place appointment is hereby made to take proofs and to do such further things as may be required in and by said order.—Dated June 15, 1874.

JESSE JOHNSON, Referee.